BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1825. [NUMBER 1710.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Monday next the 6th Instant, TWO HORSES will be Sold by Public Auction at the General Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's Account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
GEORGE ELLIOT,
Acting General Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE.
2d June 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Wednesday, the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-keeper

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
1st June 1825.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of GUNPUT BAPSIA BHUNDARY, PANDOORUNG GUNPUT DULVIE, and WITTOBA BHICOO POY Executor of the last will and Testament of the late RAMA BAPSIA BHANDARY deceased,

AGAINST

SHREECRUSTNAWASSOODEWJEE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT on Wednesday the 8th day of June next at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale the undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Lot 1st A Oart of One Wheel Called Langowdey And rawn with House and Stable situated without the Town Walls a Brich Road and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to Jamsetjee Nanabhoy

Lot 2d A Oart Wheel called Cheer situated at Mahim Wood and in the neighbourhood of Oart of Wissoo Shamjee.

Lot 3d A Oart of Dawool Bhat of one Wheel at Purbhadavie Church with House.

Lot 4th A Oart of Moolthaw 2¼ Wheels behind the Purbhadavie Church

Lot 5th A Oart of one Wheel called Kajoor Bhatt. Ditto.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
31st May, 1825.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of DOOLABRAM JADOWJEE Carrying on Trade or business under the name and firm of JADOWJEE CHABELCHUND and MUGNERAM LUCKMECHUND,

AGAINST

GOVERDHUNPRAGJEE deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MOTTEVOW Widow and Executrix of the said GOVERDHU[illegible] deceased.

Outcry on the Premises the Undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendant,

A DWELLING HOUSE of Two apartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls at near the Moombadavie Church at No. 145 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Bapoo Mena.

A OART of Two Wheels Called Ambravon, Situated at Girgon at Brich Road and in the Neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to Ragoba Wisswanath Josey.

D. SETON,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
2d June 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

FROM the number of accidents which have of late taken place, and the numerous complaints which are daily making regarding the furious driving and riding along the public roads in the Island, it is necessary that some steps be taken to check its continuance, or else the consequences may prove very serious. To put a stop to the evil with as little severity but at the same time with as much publicity as possible, it is requested that all owners of carriages and hackries will give orders that their conveyances may be driven cautiously along the public roads, so as not to endanger the lives of the inhabitants.

At the same time should this request not be attended to, A reward is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to conviction people so offending.

After this public intimation should any one be found in the wrong they can only have themselves to blame

H GRAY,
J. Magistrate of Police.

BOMBAY,
JUNE 4TH 1825.

NOTICE.

A GOLD WATCH was offered for sale in the Bazar a few days ago, and from circumstances connected with it there is every reason to believe that it has not been honestly come by. It has been detained in consequence. It is requested thatany one having lost such a watch will lose no time in sending a description of it to the Police Office, so as to lead to the discovery of the fact.

H. GRAY,
J. Magistrate of Police

BOMBAY,
4TH JUNE, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Marine Board on Monday the 15th of August next, for supplies of the undermentioned sorts of Teak Timber and Plank, the produce of Malabar or Canara, or of the northern forests: required for the service of the Bombay Dock Yard.

1. Logs, each measuring not less than 40 feet in length, and containing 10 Candies or upwards; adapted for keel pieces, whole Beams, &c. for large Ships; usually known under the denomination of superior Timber.

2 Logs, measuring not less than 25 feet in length, and containing not less than 7 Candies each; usually known under the name of 1st sort Timbers.

3. Logs, measuring 30 feet or upwards in length, and containing not less than 3 Candies each; usually called 2d sort Timbers.

4. Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of the Line, or vessels of 1200 Tons or upwards; usually known under th[illegible] 1st sort Curves

5. [illegible] for the con[illegible] 1000 [illegible] sort

[illegible] the up-

[illegible] rs,

8. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 1000 Tons or upwards.

9. Floor, and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Ships of 500 Tons.

10. Strait Timbers, adapted for beams; each measuring not less than 30 feet in length, and from 12 to 15 inches square.

11. Planks of 25 feet or upwards in length, 12 inches or upwards in breadth, and 4 inch or upwards thick.

Each tender must specify the number of Logs &c. of each description, which the party proposes to deliver; the price per solid candy for Timber &c. and per 100 Guz for Plank, Dock Yard measurement; and also the period when the same will be deliverable at Bombay.

No tender will be taken into consideration profferring a smaller quantity than 100 Candies of Timber, or 5000 Guz of Plank.

By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
May 31st 1825.

ખબર • ફીમાંથી • આપીએયજે

શ્રી • ખુબજી • ગોડીનાં • ફારખાનાં • શાગુ મલબારી • અગર • ફાનડા • અગર • ઉત્તર • દેશનાં • જંગલનાં • હેઠલ • લખેલી • જુદી • જુદી • જાતનાં • શાગવાંની • લાકડાં • અગર • પાટીયાં • શાગુ • મોહોર • અંદ • ફીધેલાં • પરપોજલો • શીમ્પારે • તારીખ ૧૫ મી • આવતા • આગશટ • મહીનાનીએને • હીને • મરીન • ઓરડવાલાઓનાં કુકમથી • મરીન • ઓરડની • ફાસીશમાં • સેશે

૧—ખુ • શારી • જાતનાં • લાકડાં • મોહોટાં • વાંકાંણેનાં • પઠાંન • શાગુ • અગર • અખન • ખીમો • શાગુ • અગર • બીજા • ફોમ • શાગુ • જોઇએ ચ • તેની • દર • એકની • લંબાઇ ૪ ફુટથી • ઓછી • નહી • તથા • ભરતમાં ૧૦ ખાંડીથી • વધતાં

૨—જુ • અવલની • જાતનાં • લાકડાં • તેની દર • એકની • લંબાઇ ૨૫ ફુટથી • ઓછી • નહી • તથા • ભરતમાં ૭ ખાંડીથી • ઓછા • નહી

૩—જુ • કુદકુમ • જાતનાં • લાકડાં • તેની • દર • એકની • લંબાઇ ૩૨ ફુટથી • વધતી • તથા ભરતમાં ૩ ખાંડીથી • ઓછી • નહી *

૪—કુ • અવલની • જાતનાં • વાકાં • લાકડાં • મનવારો • અગર ૧૨૦૦ ટનથી • ઉપરનાં • વાંકાંણે • બાંધવા • શાગુ • જોઇએચ *

૫—ખુ • કુદકુમની • જાતનાં • વાંકાં • લાકડાં ૪ રીગીટો • અગર ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી • ઉપરનાં • વાંકાંણે • બાંધવા • શાગુ • જોઇએચ *

૬—કુ • શીકુમની • જાતનાં • વાકાં • લાકડાં • ૪૦૦ ટનથી • ઉપરનાં • વાંકાંણે • બાંધવા • શાગુ જોઇએચ *

૭—ખુ • દલીઆ • વાંક • તથા • દલીઆ • વાંકનાં • લાકડાં—લડાઇનાં • વાંકાંણે • બાંધવા • શાગુ • જોઇએચ *

૮—ખુ • દલીઆ • વાંક • તથા • દલીઆ • વાંકનાં • લાકડાં ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી • ઉપરનાં • વાંકાંણે બાંધવા • શાગુ • જોઇએચ *

૯—ખુ • દલીઆ • વાંક • તથા • દલીઆ • વાંકનાં • લાકડાં ૫૦૦ ટનનાં • વાંકાંણે • બાંધવા • શાગુ • જોઇએચ *

૧૦—ખુ • શીધા • લાકડાં • ખીનો • શાગુ • જોઇએચ—તેની • દર • એકની • લંબાઇ ૩૦ ફુટ થી • ઓછી • નહી • તથા ૧૨ થીતે ૧૫ ઇંચ • શમચોરશ *

૧૧—ખુ • પાટીઆંઓ • લંબાઇમાં ૨૫ ફુટ થી • વધતાં • તથા • પોલાઇમાં ૧૨ ઇંચથી • વધતાં • તથા • જાડુ ૧ ઇંચથી • વધતુ *

જે • ધણી • પરપોજલ • આપશે • તે • ધણીએ દર • એક • પરપોજલમાં • લાંકડાંની • જુદી • જુદી • જાત • તથા • નંગ • તથા • એ • વગરે • શંધુ • લખવુ • તથા • લાકડાંનો • તથા • શરવેનો • દર • એક • શાલીડ • ખાંડીનો • ભાવ • લખવો • તથા પાટીઆંનો ૧૦૦ ગજનો • ભાવ • લખવો—એ માલ • ગોદીનાં • ભરત • પરમાંણે • જોશે—એ માલ • શ્રી • ખુબજીમાં • આપવાની • મુદત • લખવી ૧૦૦ ખાંડી • લાકડાં • તથા ૫૦૦૦ ગજ • પાટીઆંથી • ઓછા • જ્યાનુ • પરપોજલ • ફબુલ • ફરશે • નહી—ના • ૩૧ મી • મે ૧૮૨૫ *

શ્રી

ઘર ઘેતાં

ખેજીને ઊઘઈચે ગોડીચે ઘર ઘન્યાસજીતાં સફસજી ફબ્બ ચ ષડી ફબ્બ ચીતરઘેરા ષંગજચે ઘે ઉ ઉડીને ષેગને ષેગને મનાચે ણ ચમની ચમડેં ષ ચબ્યાચેં ષેવર ષંઘ મેરેને પ્રપીણ્ણ ણેમચજી તાજી ષે ૧૮ ફગષ્ટ ઘેતે મણેચ્યાત ચ્યાચેણી મગીષઘેંડ ચબ્યાચે ઢ ચમણી મગીષઘેંડચે ઘમીણાંત ષે તીષ

૧ ણગને મતીચી ચમડેં ઘ્ઘેણે તારપચે ઘ્વણાચમગીતાં ફબ્બ ચ ઘેંડ ણીચમગીતાં ષણી ઊભરે ચ ચમગીતાં પાણને ત્યાથી ઘ્વણેઘ્ચ ચી ચ્ચણી ૪૦ ફુટ મગીતાં મની ચ ચપેં ષણી ત્યાચે ષેવણજી ૧૦ ઘેંડી પર ફબ્બપેં

૨ ફબ્બ મતીચી ચમડેં ત્યાથી ચણી ૮૬ ફુણીમગીતાં મની ચબ્બપેં ષણી ત્યાચે ષેવણજીત ણતઘેંડીત ણર ઘેચ મની ચબ્બપેં

૩ ઊઘઈચ મતીચી ચમડેં ત્યાથી ણર ઘેઘ્ચથી ચ્ચણી ૩૦ ફુણીપર ફબ્બ ણપેં ષણી ત્યાચે ષેવણજી ૩ ઘેંડી મગીતાં મની ચબ્બપેં

૪ ફબ્બ મતીચી ચમડી ચમડેં મચ ણમપર ફગર ૧૨૦૦ ટમચેપચ તમડેં ઘંધાપચા મગીતાં ફબ્બપેં

૬ ઊઘઈચ મતીચી ઘંચમડી ચમડેં ચ્ચીગીઠ ફગર ૧૦૦૦ ટમચે ણ ર તમડેં ઘંધાપચા મગીતાં ફબ્બપેં

૬ છીચ મતીચે ઘંચમડી ચમડેં ૪૦૦ ટમચે પચ તમડેં ઘંધાપચા મગીતાં ફબ્બપેં

૭ ણમી ઘંચં ષણી ણમી ઘં ઘ્ચી ચમડેં ૪ઢાઇચી તમડેં ઘં ધાપચા મગીતાં ફબ્બપેં

૮ ણમી ચંચ ષ[illegible]

પદ્મંથી શ્રમડેં ૧૦૦૦ ઉમચે તમ્રડેં ખંધાપયા મગીતાં વભાવેં

૯ ઘમ્રથી પદ્મ ઘણી ઘમ્રથી પદ્મંથી શ્રમડેં ૯૦૦ ઉમચેં તમ્રડેં ખધાપયા મગીતાં વભાવેં

૧૦ ગીઠ શ્રમડેં ઘીમ્રમગીતાં પા છીયે ત્યાથી ઘરછેમ્રથી શ્રથી ૩૦ ફુગીલ્ય મગી મથી ૫ ૧૨ પાછળી ન ૧૬ ઈંચ ભમચેરૂ વભાવી

૧૧ ઋઙ ગ્રંથી ઉંચપીષ ફુગી ઘરતી ૫ ગ્રંથી ઘમ્ર પીચ ઘરતી ૫ છેમપીચ શ્રડેં ઘરતી વભાવી

મેઈગી છેં પ્રપીમઘ છેઈઘ ત્યા ઈ ષ્યાની ઘરછેમ પ્રપીમઘ મઈ ઋ ઙાંથી પેગડ પેગડ મત ૫ ગ્ય ૫ યાપેગીમ ભર્ય ષ્યાઘવેં ૫ શ્રમડાં ચા ૫ ભર્પંચા ષ્યાપ ઘરછેમ ભાડ ઘ ખંડીચા ષ્યાઘપ ૫ પ્રત્યાંચ ઉેમ્પર્ ગમ્રચા ષ્યાપ ષ્યાઘપ ઘ મઘ ગોઈીચે મેમઘગી પ્રમજે ચે ઈંઘ ઘ મઘ ઊઘઈમઈ ષ્યા ૨૫ થી ઊઘત ષ્યાઘથી

૧૦૦ ખંડી શ્રમડેં ૫ પાચઘમ ચ ગય ઋડં ષ્યા વષ્યા મગીતાં મગી વભ્યાભ પ્રપોમઘ મઘીઘ મ ચપાર્ મથી તાર્ગીચ ૩૧ મે ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

KEMPT & CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on this day the 4th Instant.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX.

Sundry Stores, the Property of the late Major HUTCHISON, late Resident at Mocha.—viz. a quantity of old Madeira in Bottle, Hodgson's Ale, Sauces, Pickles, Cognac Brandy, and various other articles of Stores.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 6th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THIRTY-EIGHT CASES
OF
EUROPE
CHINTZ,
OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS AND SIZES,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.
TERMS OF SALE

READY money, and Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

The musters of the above may be seen at their Rooms.

Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

એદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છોકરાઓ આવતા•શોમવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૬ ઠી ચાલતા•મહીનાંનીએ•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•ધરી ને•પોતાનાં•લીલાંકુ•ખાંનાંમાં•મરનાર•વી લીઅમ•પીલ•જીશકુએરની•જીશકેઆંમત માંની•આકતીશ•પેટીઓ•વેલાતી•જુદી• જુદી•જાંતની•તથા•નાંજલા•મોટી•ઢીટો• વેચશે *

વેચવાની•બોલી•એજે•રોકડાં•નાંણાં•લ ઈને•વેચાણનાં•દીનથી•દીન ૮ માં•માલ• કુચકી•લકજાએ—નહીતો•પેહેલા•ખરીદદા રને•કશાબે•તથા•જોખમે•પાછો•વેચાશે * એ•ઢીટનો•નમુનો•જોવો•હોએતો•એજ લીલાંકુ•ખાંનાંમો•દેખાડશે—અને•એ•વેચાં ધલાક ૧૨ નાં•શ્રુકુ•થશે *

•૪ ઠી•જુન ૧૮૨૫

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 6th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THIRTY-EIGHT CASES
OF
EUROPE
CHINTZ,
OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS AND SIZES,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF
THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.
TERMS OF SALE

READY money, and Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

The musters of the above may be seen at their Rooms.

Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 6th Instant,

THE following articles belonging to the late Doctor Finlay deceased: Plate and Plated ware, wearing apparel, Books and a few Carboys of Shiraz Wine, &c. &c

ALSO,

To close an account, Hodgson's Beer in Bottles, Cumberland Hams, Gloucester Cheese imported by the Ship Cornwall from Liverpool.

Bombay, 4th June, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY, the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE.
WM. PEILL Esq.
DECEASED,

AN INVOICE of Sundry articles, consisting of German Spectacles, Children's Toys of sorts, dressed and undressed Composition Dolls, Bead Necklaces, day and night Telescopes, Handsome Opera Glasses in Morocco Boxes, Blank account, and Spelling Books, Lithographic Drawing Books, and a few Books of Assorted Views, Quills, Wafers, Ink Powder, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Blacklead Pencils, and a few Dozen Pots of Warren's Paste Blacking. The above articles Imported per Ship Ogle Castle.

TERMS,

Ready money, and the Lots not to be delivered before the sale is over.

Bombay, 4th June, 1825

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW PIECES OF A NEW

PATENT WATER PROOF CLOTH peculiarly well Calculated for making Cloaks or other articles of dress to be used during the rains. This Cloth is of various colours, with handsome linings, and will be fouud a most useful and elegant piece of apparel.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

DOGS FOR SALE,

JUST imported by the Ship CORNWALL, and may be seen, on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant,

JOCKEY Whips, Japan lamps, Table Shades, China green gauze, figured Ribbons, China Preserves, Spermaceti Candles, Windsor Soap, Pewter Ink Stands, Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries, Mavor's Spelling Books.

A few dozen Shiraz Wine, a Hunting Saddle and a Military Ditto.

SECOND HAND BOOKS

Comprising the Naval Chronicle, Rambler, Mirror, Adventurer. Byron's, Goldsmith's and Sterne's Works, Murray's Grammar, Hutton's Mathematics &c.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE THIS DAY OPENED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
TWO CASES
OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FASHIONABLE
Straw and Leghorn
BONNETS
AND SQUARE
LACE VEILS.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECE
BY COLLINS.
PRICE RS. 400.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SPODE'S
SUPERIOR BLUE AND WHITE
DINNER SETS OF
EARTHENWARE,
And a few Sets with green and red enamelled Edges,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Meadows Street, 4th June, 1825.

Lugrin Son and Co.

HAVE received per the late arrivals a few NEW PUBLICATIONS, amongst which are the following:—

London Magazine for December.
Sporting Do.
Annals of Sporting.
New Monthly Magazine.
Blackwood's Do.
Cambridge Review.
Quarterly Do. No. 61.
Edinburgh Do. No. 81.
Army Lists for January.
Navy Do. for Do.
Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron.
Medwin's Conversations of Do. Do.
Hancock on Instinct.
Scrap Book, second series.
Spirit of the Public Journals 1824.
Sisters of Nansfield.
Rothelan.
Campbell's Theodric.
Decision, by Mrs. Hopland.
Modern Traveller.
Journal of Science.
Remarkable Events.
Scott's Winter Tales.
Forsyth's Dieteticon.
More's Essay on Prayer.
Dullan.
Modern Athens.
High Ways and Bye Ways.
Sermons and Charges by the Right Rev Father-in-God Thos. F. Middleton, late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Charles Bell's Nervous System.
Walladmor.
The Laughing Philosopher.
McCullock on Political Economy.
Brown on Cholera.
A Letter to the Hon'ble Court of Directors by Henry Russell Esq. relative to Hyderabad Affairs.

Bombay, 3d June 1825.

WOOLER AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased from the Hon'ble Company's Ships Windsor and Vansittart, the undermentioned articles, most of which will be landed in the course of next week, and exposed for sale at their warehouse.

Pale Ale from Hodgson's, in butts and Hhds; Yorkshire Hams; Stilton, Gloucester, Berkley and Pine Cheese; Salted and Fresh Salmon; Pickled and Red Herrings; Jew's Beef, Pickles, Sallad Oil, French Olives, Vegetable Essences for Soups, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Essences of Shrimps and Lobsters, Reading, Lazenby, and Harvey's Sauce, Burgundy Vinegar, Anchovy Paste, &c. &c.

Confectionary from Hoffman; Cherry and Raspberry Brandy; Capilaire, Raspberry Vinegar; Raspberry and Stawberry Jam; Red and Black Currant Jelly; Tart Fruit of Sorts; Peppermint Seeds, Bath Carraways, Coriander, Comfit, Cardamums Paregoric Lozenges, and White Almonds. Mince Meat, Rum Shrub, Orange Marmalade, Cranberries, &c.

Grocery &c. Muscadel Raisins, Currants, Pearl Barley, White Maccoroni, Vermicili, Sir Hans Sloane's Chocolate, Isinglass, Turkey Figs, French Plumbs, Prunes, &c.

Gold and Silver Epaulets, English and French pattern Aid-de-Camp's ditto, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General's ditto, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Masters' General ditto, Cavalry Officers' Girdles, Russia Leather Staff Officers' Waist Belts, Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry Officers' Sword Knots and Sashes, Marine Officers' Waist Belts, Field Officers' dittto, Company's Gilt Gorgets, Shoulder Belts, Infantry and Staff Swords, Cavalry Sabres, Black Patent Leather, Plated Cavalry Sword Knots, Mameluke ditto, Buff Leather ditto, Gold Stars and Crowns, Military thick and thin Gloves, White and Coloured Dress ditto, &c. &c.

Bicknell and Borradaile's Black and Drab Hats, Cocked ditto, Saxon Plume ditto for General Officers, Green, White, and Red and White Infantry Feathers, Surgeons' and Assistant Surg... Feathers, Patent Oil Sl... and Caps, Boy... and Bonnets... tish Sa... Boys, B... koes, &c... Mus... Span... lins... 2... F...

Books, Harp Strings, Violin Strings, Alexander's Beauties for the Flute, Wragg's Flute Preceptor, &c.

Perfumery from Smyth's, Lavender Water, Milk of Roses, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Naples Soap, Small Tooth and Pocket Combs, Violet Hair Powder, Jamaica Pomatum, Ess: Rose and Marchalle, Smelling Salts, Macassar Oil, Cold Cream, Ruspini's Tooth Powder and Tincture.

Stationery.—Imperial, Royal, Demy, Foolscap, Post and Cartridge Paper, Bristol Board, Morocco Portfolios, Patent Ink Glasses, Visiting Cards, Royal Music Paper, Mogul Cards, plain and coloured Backs Lithographic Drawing Books, &c.

Mathematical Instruments from Dolland and Gilbert, Military and other Telescopes. Spectacles of sorts, Artificial Horizons, Mountain Barometer, Eye Glasses, Thermometer, Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments of Sorts, Camera Lucidas, Camera Obscuras, Silver Hand Spectacles, and Symprisometers with Directions.

Saddlery from Gibson and others, Cavalry, Stuffed and Plain Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Poney and Racing Saddles, Hussar Heads and Reins, Racing Snaffles, Gig, Jockey and Hunting Whips, Gig Harness, Ladies' Saddles, &c. &c.

Silver Plate, Tea Pots, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert Forks, Soup, Cream, and Salt Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Fish Knives, Marrow Spoons, Mustard and Egg Spoons, Butter Knives, &c.

Boots and Shoes from Stunt's, Hessian and Wellington Boots, with Spring Box Heels for Maxwell's Spurs, Maxwell's Spurs for do. Hessian and Wellington Boots of the usual kind, Blasker's Shooting, Walking and Dress Shoes and Pumps.

Medicine &c. Savery Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Soda Powders, Seidlitz Powders, Essence of Ginger, Ess. of Coffee, Ess. of Mace, Ess. of Nutmegs, Ess. of Carraways, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts Cream of Tartar, Ess. of Mustard, Cheltenham Salts, Medicine Chests, Ginger Beer Powders, Refined Liquorice, Starc Powder, &c.

McCabe and Son's Gold and Silver Double Bottom Hunting Watches, engine turned Cases, of Sorts, also a few eight Day Clocks.

A small Assortment of Fashionable Jewellery of the best kind.

A few Boxes of Fishing Tackle complete, Patent Shot from B B to No. 10.

Patent Mangles for Mangling Cloths.

Japan Dressing Boxes, ditto Cash Boxes, ditto Paper Boxes, Japan Tea T...

An Invoice of Water Colours, ... Drawing and Crayon Boards &c.

Sundries.—Billiard Cues, C... Balls, and Wickets, Children... Books, a great variety of F... Backgammon Boxes, Russi... velling Cases, Dressing Cas... Writing Desks, Ladies' Ditto, ... Iron Coffee Mills, Bellows, Ivory ... Knives and Forks, Plated Butter ... Plated Tumblers, Plated Muffineers, ... Nutmeg Graters, Plated Candlesticks, Dog Collars and Chains of Sorts, Razor Strops, Penknives, and Scissars, Pruning Knives, Patent Block Tin Dish Covers, French Coffee Pots, Brass Shot Chargers, Italian Irons, Turn Screws, Cleaning Rods, Plated Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers, Stockdale's Patent Mills for grinding Corn &c, Plated Wine Labels, Plated Curry Dishes, Plated Butter Pots, Tea Pots, Toast Racks, 3 Pint Stone Mugs with Plated Covers, Glass Milks Jugs with Plated Tops, Plated Waiters, Muffineers, with Silver Gilt To... Sets of Queen's and Glass Ware, also s... articles of Glass and Ditto Soap and Tooth Brushes Trays Covers and Basons, Coffee and Tea Caps and Saucers, Blue, French Grey, and Cavalry Grey Fine Cloth, Green, Scarlet, Brown, and White Do White and Black Kerseymere, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Stockings, Men's White and Black Half Silk Stockings &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

Bhiccajee Merjee & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers and the public, that they have purchased a part of the investment of selected Goods from Captain T. Haveside of the H. C. Ship Windsor, consisting of the best eatable, drinkable and Shop articles, such as are usually advertized, and from the most approved Houses in London.

N. B. The Goods will open as soon as landed.

Bombay, 3d June, 1825.

A CARD.

...R. FENOSCKY has for Sale at his ...Dispensary, a few Do... ...ured CLARE... ...ch; ale...

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
Young Gentlemen,

NO. 2, FRANCIS TERRACE, KENTISH TOWN.

MISS PHIPPS,

WHO has lived Governess in two Families during Twelve Years, the last five of which she had the care of Six Sons of the late JOHN FORBES MITCHELL Esq. of Thainston, Aberdeenshire, has opened a Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen from the age of three to nine years.

The Establishment being principally intended for the reception of Children whose Parents reside in India, MISS PHIPPS proposes to take the *entire care* of them for *Sixty Guineas per Annum*, inclusive of clothing and every charge, excepting medical attendance and pocket money.

Each Young Gentleman, on entering, will be expected to be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, a silver dessert spoon and fork, and a good supply of clothes suited to the climate.

The Terms for Board, Education, and Washing *only*, for those Pupils whose Friends reside in this Country, are *thirty-five Guineas per Annum*; & it is requested that they may be provided with two pairs of sheets, six towels, and a silver dessert spoon and fork.

VACATION.—At *Christmas* and *Midsummer*, each One Month.

Any further particulars may be had on application to LADY CAMPBELL, No. 40, York Terrace, Regent's Park; MRS. JOHN [illegible]BES MITCHELL, of Thainston, Aber[illegible]shire; MRS. WALKER, Lucknow, Ben[illegible] MRS. GEORGE READ, No. 15, Great [illegible]berland-Street; SIR CHARLES FOR[illegible] Bart. M. P. No. 9, Fitzroy-Square; [illegible]ILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. M[illegible] East India House, London; who have [illegible]y permitted reference to be made to [illegible].

Letters addressed to "MISS PHIPPS, *care of* MESSRS. INGLIS, FORBES *and Co. Mansion House Place, London.*" *will be immediately attended to.*

Messrs. Jos. Sprague & Co.
CHEMISTS,

HAVE just received a small supply of Fuller's highly Carbonated Magnesian Water, in stone bottles, which they are selling at 6 Rs per dozen, It is presumed that the valuable qualities of this water as an antacid and refrigerant are too well [illegible]n to the public to require any descrip[illegible].

[illegible]S. and Co. prepare the Genuine Seidlitz Powders in stopped bottles and in boxes convenient for a course; also the Aerated Sodaic and Ginger Beer Powders, and Effervescent Lemonade.

Rampart Row, 3d June 1825.

Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons & Co.

BEG to acquaint the Public that they have purchased the following Articles by the recent importation from London, which are exposed for Sale.

Beer from Hodgson, Port wine, Pink and white sparkling Champaigne and Perry, Confectionary from Hoffman and Sons, Cherry Brandy, Jam and Jelly, Orange Marmalade, bottled fruit for Tarts, Caraway Seeds. Patent Sage Powder, Pearl Barley, Maccaroni, Isinglass and dry Currants. [illegible]n Bicknell and Moore, Gentle[illegible]e Blk and drab round Hats, Per[illegible]y from Smyth and Nephew, Violet hair powder, Jamaica Pomatum, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Naples and Windsor Soap, Aromatic Vinegar and Lavender water, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Hessian and Wellington Boots with spring box heels for Maxwell's Military Spurs, pump, dress, stout Walking, Shooting, and Bhicker Shoes, Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, Snuff from Procter, genuine Rose Macabau, Prince and Ruddiman's Mixture, From Dolland Military Telescopes, Pocket Compasses. Thermometers, White and green glass Spectacles mounted in Silver, Brazil Pebbles, and Tortoiseshell, Electoral Superfine Scarlet and blue Cloth, Silver Plate Table. desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and desert forks, Soup, Milk Sugar ladles, and buff Skins, Plate Brushes and Powder, Soda Powder and Water from W. Brydon, Ackerman's Drawing Books for 1824, Royal Quarto ruled Music Books, Ivory Billiard Balls and Maces, green bound Batts and treble Sewed Balls, Glass ware from Nash, handsome double plated Pillar Shades with engraved and plain Shades, Double and Single branch Wall Shades, Hardware, Copper Tea Kettles, Coffee Biggins and Tea Trays, Toys, handsome dressed Dolls; Ditto composition with moving Eyes, Horses, Cows, Cats, Pointers, Tamborines, Nut Crackers, Noah's Arks, Tin Swords, Pistols, and Carriages, Patent Shot from [illegible]1 to 10.

[illegible] beg to inform the public that they have lately received from London a handsome finger Organ, fit for Churches which is in the highest Tune, price Rs. 1,500

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

For Passage to London
THE FINE SHIP
ABBERTON,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. Lucas Percival,
(Of the Hon'ble Company's Service,)

HAS superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 2d of July next.

Apply to Capt. PERCIVAL at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co., where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 28th May, 1825.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY
TO THE ISLE OF FRANCE,
THE SHIP
CONSTANCE,
COMMANDER REGNAUD,

WILL Sail on or about the 8th inst. For particulars apply to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 3d June 1825.

Passage to Liverpool.
SHIP
CORNWALL,
Roderick Morrison,
COMMANDER,

HAS Superior accommodations, and will Sail about the end of next month.

Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 27th May, 1825.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
OGLE CASTLE,
OF 550 TONS,
James Weynton,
COMMANDER,

Will Sail on or about the 10th Proxim[illegible]

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 14th May 1825.

FOR FREIGHT
TO
MADRAS, PENANG, AND SINCAPORE,
THE SPANISH SHIP
PRIMEIRO DE MARSO,
Captain J. S. Aspiroz,
WILL SAIL
ABOUT THE THE 10TH INSTANT,
APPLY TO
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1825.

TICKETS for Sale at the Office of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 8th May 1825.

Advertisement.

TWENTY Copies of the late Mr. MOON'S Botanical Works have been received this morning from Ceylon, and the Gentlemen of this Presidency who Subscribed for it in 1821, may now have their Copies by applying at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

They have also by the Abberton a few Copies of Sir John Phillipart's East India Military Calendar, 2 vols. Quarto, price 60 Rs.

Bombay, 4th June 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 19th May 1825.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day admitted Mr. GEORGE MACKINTOSH a Partner in our Establishment.

MACKINTOSH & CO.

CALCUTTA,
1st May 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Son's and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of 110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs. 150.

Bombay, 5th May 1825.

CARD.

MRS. MARY CHRISTIANA FISHER, takes the liberty to inform her friends and the public, that she now intends to carry on the business of preparing Sausages, Salted Bacon, and Pork and Pork Pickles on a more extensive scale than what she formerly did; the Sausages and other above articles are prepared in such a peculiar manner as will ensure their goodness for a considerable length of time at Sea. Commanders of vessels will find them valuable articles in long voyages.

Please to enquire at Mr. JERONIMO MONTEIRO, the Deputy Goal Keeper, the House occupied by Mrs. FISHER.

UMBERCARRY,
CLOSE TO THE NEW GAOL,
4th June 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO Persons who may have demands against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Coach Maker, that if they are not filed with the executors by the 30th of September 1825, they will not be attended to

RODNEY KEMPT,
LEWIS A. COLLETT,
Executors to the late J. Mitchell.

BOMBAY,
May 14th 1825.

ખબર•ઈ આંથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•મીશ્તર•જોન•મીતચલ•ગા[illegible]
ઓનુ•ફામ•ફરનાર•એની•મીલફત•કુપર•
ફોજનુ•લેફ્ણ•હોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•તારી
ખ 30 મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૨૫ શુધી•એ
નાં•વફીલોને•તાંહાં•પોતાનુ•લેફ્ણ•નોધાવે
એ•મુદત•પછી•ફોજનુ•લેફ્ણ•ફળુલ•ફર
શે•નફી *

રાડની•ફ્રેમપટ
લીકુશ•એ•ફાલફ્લેફટ
વફીલો•મરનાર•મી[illegible]
જોન•મીતચલનાં

તા• ૧૪ મી•મેએ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

COWASJEE BOMANJEE Hansotiya, and SORABJEE CALABHOY Soovalina, of Bombay Parsees, have this day sold to HUNSRAUZ HURRYDOSS, Merchant, also of the same place, a Vacant spot of ground with a shade standing thereon situate without the town walls of Bombay on the Khurup or Rocky ground in the street of Jonah Cazeena Mohalama or Bengalpoora, which ground is at present let to two different Cojahs, for placing their kittah woods, and also to a Parsee for a Punch house, this ground is standing to the East of the house of a Cooley Possa Bhicka, on the West the public road on the North the warehouse of Roopjee Dhunjee, for keeping Billets of wood, and the South the public road, the length of which is 74 feet to the Western side, and the breadth is 48 feet to the southern side. This ground was formerly belonging to Nakhoda Ebram Cawn bin Mahomed Khan, and sold by his widow Zobeedah Bebee to the said Cowasjee Bomanjee Hansotiya and Sorabjee Callabhoy Soovalena, any person or persons having claim or demand, right, mortgage, or inheritable right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to the aforesaid PURCHASERS' Attornies Messrs. W. A. & E. C. M[illegible]n 14 days from the date [illegible]the same will not be after-

[illegible]bay, 3d June, 1825.

જડ્ડર•ખ[illegible]

કાંશરાજ•ફરીદાશ•શ્રી•[illegible]
રીજે•એ•ઘણીએ•શ્રી•[illegible]
ઓ•ફાવશજી•બમંનજી•ફાશોટીઆ[illegible]
રાબજી•ફાલાલાલાજ•શુમાલીનાં•એ•[illegible]
પાશેથી•ખાલી•જગોનો•ફટફો•એફ•તે•[illegible]
છાપડુ•ફુલુજે•તે•શાડે•વેચાતુ•લીધુજે—એ
જગો•શ્રી•બાફારફોટ•ખડપ•આગાલ•જુનાં
ફાજીનાં•મોફોલામાં•બંગાલ•પુરામાંજે—એ
જગો•ફમણાં•ફીતાનાં•લાફડાની•વખાર•
ફરવા•શાડુ•બે•બીજાઓને•લાડે•આપેલીજે
તથા•પારશીનુ•પીફુ•ફાડવા•શાડુ•લાડે•આ
પેલીજે—એની•ફુગમંન•દશા•ફુપર•ફોલી
પોશા•લીખાનુ•વેફેરજે—એનાં•આઠમંન•
દશા•ફુપર•મોટો•રશતોજે—એનાં•ફુતર•દ
શા•ફુપર•ફુપજી•ધનજની•લાફડાંની•વખા
રજે•તથા•એનાં•દમંન•દશા•ફુપર•મોટો•
રશતોજે•અને•એની•આઠમંન•દશા•ફુપ
ર ૭૪ ફુટ•લંમબાઇજે—એનાં•દમંન•દશા•
ફુપર ૪૮ ફુટ•પોલાઇજે—એ•જગો•નાખો
દા•ઇલરાંમખાન•ખીન•મફમદ•ખાંનની•
ફુતી•તે•એની•વીધવા•નાંમે•જોખીદા•ખી
ખીએ•ફાવશજી•બમંનજી•ફાંશોટીઆ•ત
થા•શોરાબજી•ફાલાલાલાજ•શ્રુમાલીનાંને•પે
ચી•ફુતી—એ•ફુપર•ફરમેફ•લોફ•અગાર•
લોફોનો•દાવો•અગાર•લેફ્ણ•અગાર•ફુફ•
વાજબી•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર•વાર
શો•પોચતો•હોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•આજ
થી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•ફુપર•
લખેલા•ખરીદદારનાં•વફીલો•મીશી અરશ•
વીલીઅમ•આશબરનર•તથા•[illegible]ણ
મારગીનોને•જાફેર•ફરે—[illegible]•
દાવો•ફબુલ•ફરશે•નફી *

તા• ૩ જી•જુન ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of ROBERT SUXPETCH, late of Bombay Mariner deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM JARDINE, of Bombay Esquire, one of the Executors in the said will named, reserving the right of the other Executor in the said will also named to come in and pray for the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d of day June 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I see by your columns that an East India Proprietor is very anxious that Indian widows should not burn with their defunct mates. Certainly the Proprietor is to be praised; but pray, Mr. Editor, tell him he is on a wrong scent: it will avail little to save the widow from the embraces of fire, if hunger is afterwards to take possession. I have travelled about Guzerat lately, and have heard in many large towns the most bitter complaints against the importation of fine cotton thread from England. Many a widow, who a few years ago used to earn a comfortable subsistence by spinning thread of the finest sort, which produced five rupees per seer, is now compelled, by having the capital and machinery of England set in array against her, to be content with little more than half her former profits; neither is a market for her handiwork so easily obtained as formerly. This evil, (a very great one I look upon it to be) falls chiefly upon the females of respectable casts, who alone are candidates for burning. Spinning very fine thread is, with regard to such, what fancy needle work is to the ladies of England: nay more! it is the former's only resource against idleness and want, the latter may read, and even write, novels; so cannot the wife of Ragojee Punt, or any other Brahmin; let me therefore recommend to the zealous for Indian female perfection to begin by checking the importation of all manner of thread for the fabrication of cloth. A widow will then have some better chance of living independently after her husband's decease; and she will not burn herself in consequence.

It gives us a grand idea of the perfection of art in England to consider, that as frugally as the natives live, and with such few wants as they possess, England, at the distance of—how many miles; Mr. Editor? succeeds in taking cotton from the plains

[redacted]aking fine thread of it in its [redacted]inmate, and sending it back [redacted]*ured*, to be sold at one third of [redacted]he natives can *manufacture* it [redacted]may be sport to Englishmen, but [redacted]g not so pleasant to Blackey, I [redacted]I am unambitious of appearing in [redacted]Mr. E. so I will neither sign nor [redacted]this effusion. You will be able to de- any mis-statement, by applying to any respectable native who has travelled about Guzerat.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 175 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Orders.

Detail of Artillery, 4 Companies of N I. Detil of Pioneers.

An Order by the Officer Commanding the Troops at Mhow, dated 1st April, appointing Lieutenant Bartlet, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Staff Officer to a detachment under Captain Simpson, proceeding on field service towards Dungerpore

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, dated Poonah 8th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J A. Crosby, Interpreter and Quarter Master, to act as Adjutant.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1825.

No. 176 of 1825. Captain Alexander Campbell, Commissary of Stores at Broach, and Captain R. Foster, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, are permitted by the Governor in Council to exchange appointments.

No. 177 of 1825. Lieutenant W. Sandwith, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, now Acting as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 4th Extra Battalion, vice Payne, resigning his present temporary situation.—Date of appointment 20th May 1825.

No. 178 of 1825. The furlough granted to Ensign W. Stack, of the 1st Gren. Regt. N. I., on the 16th September last, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of six months, is extended for three months longer.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1825.

No. 179 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the relief of Commissariat Officers from two to three years.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1825.

No. [redacted] of 1826. The Hon'ble the Governor in C[redacted] to publish for general information [redacted] Extract of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 1st December 1824.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 1st December 1824.

Para. 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel William Gilbert to return to his duty on your Establishment.

3d. We have permitted Major Thomas Pierce, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present season 1824 | 25.

4th. Surgeon James Dow, of your Establishment, has received our permission to remain in this country until the departure of the Ships appointed to be in the Downs on the 9th February next.

5th. We have permitted Lieutenant William Wilkie, to return to his duty on your Establishment.

7th, We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the service from the dates specified against their respective names, viz. Surgeon Richard Sharp, from the 21st July 1823.

Surgeon Henry Robertson, from the 27th April 1824.

Major William Grant, from 1st June 1824.

Captain Edward Towsey, from the 6th April 1822.

Surgeon Thomas Coats, from the 29th Nov, 1822.

Bombay Castle, 28th May, 1825.

No. 181 of 1825. The duties of Native Adjutants in Corps of Native Infantry requiring considerable activity and exertion, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that an allowance shall be annexed to the appointment, which is accordingly fixed at (17 2 00) seventeen Rupees and a half per mensem, to have effect from the 1st proximo.

2d. Native Adjutants of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry shall be chosen from the Jemadars, and no Officer of the rank of Subedar shall hold the appointment.

3d. The same rules to apply to the Provincial and Extra Battalions.

4th. The Governor in Council is also pleased to grant from the same date a monthly allowance of ten (10) Rupees to Havildar Majors, in lieu of all other emoluments hitherto accruing from their staff situation.

Bombay Castle. 30th May, 1825.

No. 182 of 1825. Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, having returned from furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, will immediately resume charge of his appointment.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1825.

No. 183 of 1825. The Head Quarters of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot having arrived this day from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Windsor, the Regt. will be brought on the Military Establishment from this date.

Bombay Castle, 31st May, 1825.

No. 184 of 1825. The following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Abberton on the 23d inst. and produced certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and to promote them to Ensigns. Their date of rank will be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 242 Messrs. Nathaniel Henry Thornbury.
Do. 244 Do. James Macdonell.
Do. 259 Do. George Richardson.
Do. 262 Do. Edmund Arthur Guerin.
No. 263 Do. Francis Darling Bagshawe.
do. 265 Do. William Chambers.
do. 270 Do. Campbell Hunter Browne.

Bombay Castle. 31st May, 1825.

No. 185 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a District order by Major Sale, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, dated Kairah, 30th April, appointing Captain Gillum the charge of the Commissariat Department, in the absence of Lieutenant Sandwith, on leave to Surat.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1825.

No. 186 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in announcing the final transfer of His Majesty's 47th Regiment from this Establishment to that of Bengal, takes the opportunity of expressing his entire approbation of the meritorious conduct of that Regiment while serving in the Bombay Army, during an eventful period of more than sixteen years, in which time it gave proofs of zeal and gallantry in the field, and always conducted itself with commendable regularity and attention to discipline, as was most exemplarily displayed, whilst it garrisoned the Portugueze settlement of Demaun and Diu.

2d. The best wishes of the Governor in Council accompanied the Officers and all Ranks of H. M.'s 47th Regt. on its embarkation from this Presidency last year, and it has since been gratifying to him to observe that it has again displayed in the field against the Burmese, the estimable qualities of Soldiers which, no doubt, acquire additional claims to approbation and gratitude.

3d. His Majesty's 47 h Regt. to be considered as transferred to the Bengal Establishment from this date.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE. 28TH MAY 1825.

Mr. W. W. Malet, Acting third Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Mr. J. Burnett, Acting third Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

CORRESPONDENTS.

HISTORICUS must not complain, for he is not forgot.

ERRATUM.

In the letter of PHILOLOGUS, for high bred *read* hybrid.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98¼ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

Since our last the H. C. Ships Windsor and Vinsittart have arrived, having left the Cape on the 25th March. H M. 6th Regiment came on these ships, and is now quartered in Fort George barracks.

Accounts of the Lonach having reached England have been received *via* Calcutta.

The Windsor spoke the Duke of Bedford off the Cape.

The present state of Ireland appears to be a subject of intense anxiety to the British ministry. A more bitter and rancorous hatred than ever, exists between the Orange party and the Catholics, while the system pursued by the Irish Government has estranged the Protestants, and given encouragement rather than satisfaction to their opponents. If sedition is not expressed in the language of some of the members of the Catholic Association (or what the English John Bull not inaptly calls the Popish Parliament) there is still enough of obscure threatening and daring, to create anxiety and alarm for the tranquillity of a country which contains such a mass of combustible matter, and which experience has proved, is at all times easily and quickly kindled into a flame. We have little doubt that those who opposed the emancipation of the Catholics now see their error. Had the unjust and odious disabilities, under which this class of our fellow subjects labour, been removed some years ago, the boon would have been received with gratitude, and repaid with loyalty, at the same time that the measure itself would have marked the confidence which the Government felt in its own power, strength, and stability. Things have now, however, been brought to such a state, that it would be doubtful policy to assent to the claims of the Catholics, while they remain in their present threatening attitude; as far from looking on the grant as a boon bestowed, they would most probably consider it as a right extorted from the weakness and timidity of the Government. If the Catholic Association is illegal, which many believe it to be, it ought to be put down at once, and at all events it has assumed functions and powers which are uncommon and anomalous, and which are so pregnant with danger to the tranquillity of the State, that there can be no doubt as to the expediency of hastening its dissolution. It would be ridiculous in us to attempt to propose any new remedies for the evils that afflict Ireland, nor do we see any prospect, under any system, of their being speedily eradicated. The greatest of all these evils is her overteeming population, which, in spite of disease, vice, and misery, the three great engines of Malthus, for preventing the world from being overstocked with inhabitants, and which have all been in full operation, still continues to encrease and multiply in an extraordinary degree. Something, however, must be attempted, and "that quickly too;" but till the country is so tranquillized, or the property so divided as to lead to the proprietors living on their estates, we have little hope of seeing any improvement in the prosperity of Ireland, and more particularly any change for the better in the habits and moral character of the inhabitants. Townsend, in his travels in Spain, alluding to gentlemen in England residing on and improving their estates, gives the following just summary of the benefits their presence confers on the surrounding country, and which have never yet been felt in Ireland.

"By residing" he says, "on their own estates, they not only spend money among "their tenants, which by its circulation sets "every thing in motion, and becomes productive of new wealth, but their amusement is "to make improvements. By planting, draining, and breaking up lands which would "have remained unprofitable, they try new experiments, which, their tenants could not afford, and which, if successful, are soon adopted by their neighbours. They introduce the "best breed of cattle, the best implements "of husbandry, and the best mode of agriculture; they excite emulation, they promote "the mending of the roads, and secure good "police in the villages around them. Being "present, they prevent their tenants from being plundered by their stewards. They encourage those who are sober, diligent, and "skilful; and they get rid of those who would "impoverish their estates. Their farmers, too "finding a ready market for the produce of "the soil, become rich, increase their stock, "and by their growing wealth make the land "more productive than it was before."

Nothing excites such anxious curiosity among all classes of mankind, as to obtain a minute knowledge of the manners, habits, and private opinions of those who have been "dignified with wisdom, bravery, or virtue." or who have rendered themselves remarkable by their genius and talents. It is this quality of the human mind which has given such an interest to Captain Medwin's Conversations, as it did before to the works of Warden, Las Casas, and O'Meara. It is, however, a pity to see this species of writing obtain even the temporary but profitable popularity which it has lately enjoyed. The success attending it is a bounty to a breach of that confidence which holds society together, and to a treacherous *espionage*, carried on under the mask of friendship, for the purpose of exposing and dragging into light all those faults and foibles incident to human nature, and displaying to vulgar and idle curiosity every unguarded expression and opinion of its unsuspecting victim. Has Captain Medwin done honour to the memory of his illustrious friend, by his publication? We say, certainly not. He has reduced one, who, in spite of all his faults, was almost looked up to as a being superiour and inspired, to a mere man, or rather to a wayward child, full of whim, passion, and caprice. Much has been said against Mr. Southey for his late attacks on Lord Byron. As for ourselves, except that the language is too virulent and abusive, we think he has done right. If Captain Medwin chooses to bring his Lordship to life, and make him utter unfounded slanders, as it were, in *propria persona*, those who are the objects of them would be unjustifiable if they did not endeavour to repel them. We sincerely trust that the kind of biography we have alluded to is not likely to make much progress, as it is founded on a breach of that confidence which unites and supports society, and which makes social intercourse the source of so much happiness to mankind.

We have been favoured with a hasty perusal of the December and January numbers of the Oriental Herald, but like most of the periodicals of the day, they are very deficient in interest. From the last number it would appear that some negociations had been going on between the Court of Directors and the Duke of York, relative to increasing the European force in this country. The Court, it appears, wished to raise six Regiments in England, to be added to the different establishments, and to be officered from their own army. The Commander in Chief was, however, opposed to this measure, and made an offer of six regiments complete in officers and ready disciplined. The Court would not agree to this proposition, and the negociation, it would appear, had been broken off.

The following extract from the Bengal Harkaru relates to the cause of the suspension of the Bombay Bar, as stated in the Oriental Herald, a subject to which we had formerly occasion to allude.

Mr. Buckingham seems to have a strong predilection for attacking the profession of the law a predilection which he shares with many and celebrated men. We shall not undertake the defence of this certainly very unpopular body, which we have no objection to see attacked whenever they deserve it. But we do object and most strongly to their being attacked on unjust grounds and for faults which they never committed, and we are justified in saying that Mr. Buckingham's prejudices and animosities against some individuals have led him to receive far too easily, and far too easily to retail statements and reports that are utterly unfounded, and in a very high degree injurious and insulting to a most respectable body of gentlemen. We allude to the Bombay Bar and to Mr. Buckingham's statement, that the Bar at that Presidency was suspended, on account of their rapacity and extortionate conduct in regard to fees. This statement is absolutely false; we do not accuse Mr. Buckingham having inserted it knowing it to be false, we are only sorry that he should have too lightly relied on information from *what quarter it came* must have been sent to him for a base and unworthy purpose, and by one utterly devoid of every honorable feeling. The gentlemen of that Bar were *not* suspended on account of their conduct with regard to fees, nor had the question of fees any concern with the memorial which caused their suspension. The memorial itself which is the best proof of it is in our possession, and in justice to these gentlemen whose feelings have been so causelessly wounded, we would publish it and let it speak for itself were we not of opinion that as Sir Edward West thought the memorial so disrespectful as to be worthy of being visited by a very heavy punishment, we could not do so with properiety. Of course we do not mean to express any opinion whatsoever on the propriety or impropriety of the memorial itself, but we take leave again to repeat that whatever might have been the real grounds of suspension, the memorial in question is absolutely silent as to fees. We have long had it in contemplation to notice this subject and perform an act of justice, and we thought the present would be as good an opportunity as could offer itself to prove that while we are anxious that he should be just to others we will not be unjust even to Mr. Buckingham.

[*Beng. Hark. May* 17.

We have often heard Edinburgh called the MODERN ATHENS, but till we read the following paragraph we were quite unaware that the Northern Metropolis had ever assumed the pompous appellation of THE CITY OF PALACES. The former was certainly by far the most dignified title of the two, and implied an amazing deal, while the latter merely signified the possession of wealth, good architects, good workmen, and plenty of wood, bricks, and *chunam*. We do not know how this claim will be received by her great Oriental rival, who, we thought enjoyed the exclusive priviledge of [redacted] herself THE CITY OF PALACES.

A clever little book has just been published, called *The Modern Athens*—the name by which some absurd coxcombs of the North designate the Scotch metropolis, to the great disgust of their more sensible countrymen. The object of the book is to expose a harmless and very amusing propensity of our worthy brethren of Scotland, to value every thing Scotch above every other earthly thing of the same kind. To use a familiar expression with the Scotch, "all their geese are swans." Thus Edinburgh, though not much larger or better built than one of the suburbs of London, is called "a city of palaces." Burns eclipses Shakpeare; and Locke and Bacon are no more to be talked of, since Adam Smith and Dugald Stuart have been launched into the world. It is evident that such a foible is no more to be combated by argument, than the delusion of a hypocondriac: ridicule is the only mode of assailing or curing so delirious a blunder. The author, therefore, of the volume in question has treated his subject in the proper way; and will not offend one Scotchman of the least sense or reason. By the way, we more than suspect he is a Scotchman himself.

The Britannia and Cambridge are advertised in England to sail for Bombay; the former early in March, and the latter in all April

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to [redacted]ice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to [redacted]n by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

We beg to refer those who are wedded to velocity in their movements, to an advertisement in our preceding columns relative to furious riding and driving, and trust it will have the beneficial effect it is intended to produce.

From the number of the Scotsman in the East, which reached us yesterday, we find that circumstances have rendered it necessary to discontinue the publication of that paper. Its interests have merged in those of the Bengal Hurkaru.

We have seen a number of the TELESCOPE, a new weekly paper, which professes to have for its principal object the discussion of Indian affairs. it Is quite at issue with the Oriental Herald on the subject of the liberty of the press, and other points. This difference of opinion has already brought the two editors into collision, and as far as we are able to judge, they are very fairly matched, so that much sport may be expected.

We are happy to say, that as far as appearances go, our monsoon has set in.

The following accurate intelligence, which refers to the state of things at Bombay when the Cambridge sailed, is from the Oriental Herald :—

"The drought was such *that the natives "were dying by hundreds*, and all kinds "of grain was 100 per cent in advance."

From the following remark in the Times it would appear that Lord Byron was not the author of the beautiful Ode on the funeral of Sir John Moore, published in Medwin's Conversations.

"On the question of the author of the verses on Sir John Moore, we may take this opportunity of observing, that there can be little doubt but that to Mr. Woolfe, the Irish clergyman, the honour belongs of having written one of the finest odes in the English language. His early death solves the difficulty which must at first have occurred to every reader, that the man who could write such beautiful poetry should have furnished only one specimen of his genius. In justice to Lord Byron, it should be observed, that he never claimed the poem: he expressed, indeed, a high admiration of it; and Mr. Medwin inferred from that admiration, not very consistently with his declarations of the general candour and integrity of his noble friend, that he must be the author."

ARRIVALS ---Lieutenant Jas. Wm. Fraser, Artillery.
Cptain Holland, Sub-Assistant Comry. General.
Cadet P. Skinner, Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores
Cadet Henry Bourcher, Infantry.
Cadet P. R. Gordon, Infantry.
Cadet H. James, Do.
Cadet B. Mitchell, Do.
Cadet S. J. Stevens, Do.
Cadet G. B. Lloyd, Do.
Cadet G. S. Sparrow, Do.
Lieutenant Wilkie, 15th Regt. N. I.,
Captain Holroyd, Bengal Army.
Assistant Surgeon H. Gibb, Medical Establishment.

DEPARTURES.---Captain W. Jameson, 3d Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. Hobson, 20th Regt.
Captain S. D. Siordett, 20th Regt.
Lieutenant Colonel P. Lodwick, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Jopp, Engineer.
Captain Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—May 30th The Hon'ble Company's Ship Windsor, Captain Thomas Haveside, from England. January 5.

Do. 31st The Hon'ble Company's Ship Vansittart, Captain Wm. Henry C. Dalrymple, from London. 8th January.

June 1st Ship Sophia, Nacqudah Mahomed Jussoob, from Calcutta. 14th March.

Do. Persian Ship Rahimaney, Nacqudah Syde Bin Sultan, from Bushire. 29th April.

Do. 2d. The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus, Captain J. Pruin, from Bassalore.

Passengers per Ship Windsor.---Col. and Mrs. Hodgson and Infant, Phillip Bacon Esq. *Writer;* Phillip Skinner, *Cadet;* Mr. H. T. Bourcher. G. C. Calland Esq. Mr. F. Jenkins, and J. Watt, Mariner.

Passengers per Ship Vansittart.—Mrs. Prother, Mrs. Holroyd, Mrs Scott, Mrs. Hogg Miss Prother, Miss Scott, Mr. Charles Prother, Mr. Charles Holroyd, Captain Holroyd Lieutenant Wilkie, Mr. P. R. Gordone Mr. G B. Lloyd, Mr. G. Sparrow, Mr. B. M tchell, Mr. Henry James, and Mr. T. Steven s *Cadets.*

Passenger per Ship Abberton,---Mr. Henry Thornbury.

DEPARTURES.---May 29th Ship Elizabeth, Captain Joseph Keys. to China,

June 2d Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin, to Calcutta,

Passengers by Ship Elizabeth.---Simon Stevens, Armenian.

Passengers by Ship Kusrovie.---Mrs. Edwin and family, F. G. Forquharson Esq. Doctor Cardoz and family.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 18th, Ship David Clark, Captain P. Falconer, from Rangoon 29th April.

DEPARTURES.—17th, Ship Boyne, Captain T. Lawson, for Calcutta.

18th, Ship Nerbudda, Capt. G. Wallace, for Rangoon.

22d, Ship Rockingham, Capt. C. Beach, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Roberts, Captain W. Roe, for Masulipatam and Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 11th Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellico, from Arracan 5th May.

13th French Ship Navigateur, F. G. Heré, from Nantes 16th September and Mauritius 14th March.

Passengers per Asia Felix:—Colonel Gardner, of the Local Horse; Captain Fitton, of the Pioneers: Lieutenants McKean, 42d, and Cox, 62d Regiments Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Fordyce, Bengal Artillery; Doctor Daunt Surgeon, H. M. 44th Regiment; Mrs. Jellico; 23 Soldiers; and 20 Followers.

DEPARTURES.—May 11th Brig Highland Chief, James Hall, for Arracan.

Do. Portuguese Ship Confianca, B. J. Botelho, for Macao.

May 12th Brig Ben Jonson, L. C. Clement, for Rangoon.

May 15th Brig Paget, L. Estere, for Cheduba and Arracan.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st May, the lady of Antonio de Souza, Esq. of a Son.

At Poonah on the 31st May, the Lady of Captain Havelock, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

On the 1st June, the Lady of Mr. J. de Abreu, of a Son.

On the 1st Inst. the Lady of J. Saunders, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 18th November 1824, in the County of Middlesex, at Wellington Academy Mornington place Hampstead road, Michael John, Son of Charles Keys, Esq. of the Bombay Marine, aged 14 year and 8 months.

On the 22d of November last at Salthill near Windsor on her way from Cheltenham to London, Mrs. Thew, the Wife of Captain Robert Thew of this Establishment, a Lady eminently distinguished by her accomplishments and refined taste, whose amiable manners and conversation, added to a mind stored with polite Literature, and a heart endued with the most perfect benevolence and generous feeling, delighted the Society she adorned and endeared her by the most tender sentiments of love and esteem to her Relatives and Friends. Her Memory is embalmed in the hearts and interwoven with the most pleasing associations of many of the most accomplished and respectable Members of this Society. Her calm resignation under a lingering and dangerous Malady indicated that the most pure religious faith formed the foundation of these estimable qualities of disposition, which shed an enlivening influence over every one who had the happiness of her acquaintance. To say that her early death is deeply lamented by her Friends is but a poor expression of their grief, and for his irreparable loss, words are inadequate to convey the poignancy of sorrow and the extreme acuteness of suffering of her afflicted Husband.

At Berhampore, on the 24th April, John Hyde, Esquire, of Manchester. This Gentleman was possessed of a very handsome fortune in England, which Country he left about 5 or 6 years ago, with the intention of passing a year or two in visiting the most interesting parts of the East.—As he had formed no precise plan at the commencement of his travels, he proceeded further than he originally intended, and even further than Mr. Light, in Egypt. On his arrival at this Presidency from the Gulph of Persia, in the latter end of 1821, he was induced to visit the interior of India, & had planned a route which after taking him thro' all the most interesting parts of the Country, was to bring him to Calcutta, from wheace he proposed to embark for England.—In spite of the remonstrances of some of his friends, he persevered in his plan of travelling thro' a country so generally fatal to Europeans, and where so little is left for the mere traveller to glean; and unfortunately fell a victim at last to his passion for change of scene. His travels furnished him with abundant topics of conversation, which never failed of being amusing and interesting.—Mr. Hyde died at the age of about 47.

At Belgaum, on the 21st May, Lieut. Colonel A. MacLeod of the 4th Regimen Madras Light Cavalry, Commanding a Light Detachment of the Dooab Field Force

On the evening of 27th May, at his house near Pareil, Capt. Robert Foster of the Regt. of Artillery and Acting Commissary of Stores at the Presidency.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on Monday, the 2d May, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Hugh Maximilian Elliot, Esq. H. P. of His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, third Son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, to Mary, fourth Daughter of George Lys, Esq.

On the 17th May at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. W. Morrison, B. A.; John Robert Cuppage, Esq. Penang Civil Service, third Son of Gen. William Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to Anne Bellenden, third Daughter of John Underwood, Esq. Garrison Surgeon Vizagapatam

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 26th April, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadell, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 11th May 1825, the Lady of Captain E. Osborn, 2d Native Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 11th May, the Lady of Captain Authur Haultain, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th May, the Lady of Capt. Charles Augustus Elderton, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 18th May, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 15th of April, Lieutenant Williamson, of H. M. Royal Regiment.

At St. Thomas's Mount, (Madras), on the 25th April. Helen. the infant Daughter of Mr. George Gourley, of the Ordnance Department, aged 5 months and 24 days.

On the 13th May, at Royapettah, Mr. Etienne Andrew.

Suddenly, on the 16th May, Mrs. Skinern, the wife of Mr. M. Skillern, aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES — At Muttra, on the 2d of May, at the House of Captain J. Angelo, 3d Light Cavalry, John Lord, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Bengal Establishment, to Mrs. Caroline Ferris, Widow of the late Major Ferris, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th May, Mr. Anthony Phillips, to Miss Arabella Pereira, Niece of Mr. G. Gill.

BIRTHS.—At Futtehghur, on the 31st March, Mrs. Westropp, of a Daughter.

At Mooradabad, on the 14th April, the Lady of N. J Halhed Esq. Judge and Magistrate of a Daughter.

At Commercolly, on the 25th April, at the house of R. Richardson, Esq Commercial Resident, the Lady of Charles Cary, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Perambore, on the 28th April, Mrs. Leggatt, of a Son.

At Burdwan, on the 31 May, the Lady of James Armstrong, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At the Honorable Company's Powder Works, Ishapore on the 5th May, the Lady of Major Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th May, Mrs. F. Paachoud, of a Daughter

At Soojenpore, Kishnaghur, on Saturday, the 7th May, the Lady of J. M. Deverinne, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 9th May, the Lady of Captain A. Brown, 1st European Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th May, the Lady W. Anley, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta on the 9th May, Mrs. Perkins, the Wife of Mr. J. R. Perkins, Music and Dancing Master, Calcutta, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Mrs. F. Rodrigues, Junior, of a Son

At Chowringhee, on the 12th May, the Lady of Captain James Pearson, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 14th May, the Lady of G. Hamilton Cox, Esq. 62d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 14th May, the Lady of Henry Cooke, Junior, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the Lady of Major Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the Lady of Robert Saunders, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Coimbatoor, on the 5th April, George Phillips, Esq. Sub-Collector of Coimbatoor.

At Muttra, on the 16th April, Arthur Lysaght, the infant Son of Lieutenant Pennefather, of the 3d Light Cavalry, aged 7 months and 10 days.

At Bangalore, on the 19th April, Mrs. Anne King, the wife of Lieutenant King, Deputy Commissary of Ordance.

At Bangalore, on the 26th April. Joseph the infant Son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Brodie, of the 28th Native Infantry, aged 7 months.

At Chingleput, on the 27th April, Captain Hoofstetter, Commanding at that Station.

At Calcutta, on the 27th April, the Infant Daughter of Thomas and Susanna Breton, aged 11 months.

At Kurnaal, on the 29th April, Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Sterling, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th May, Mr. James P. Jackson, a Sergeant of Artillery: in the 36th year of his age.

At Ghazeepore, on the morning of the 7th May, Alice Sophia, the Infant Daughter of George Webb, Esq. Surgeon. Honorable Company's 1st European Regiment, aged 9 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. James Wright, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mrs. Ann Wardlow, aged 35 years, 4 months and 12 days, sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. Hugh Murray, of an Apoplectic fit, aged 32 years.

At Soojenpore, Kishnaghur, on the 9th May, the Infant Daughter of J. M. Deverinne, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May, after a lingering illness of 4 months, Mrs. Susanna Breton, aged 21 years, deeply regretted.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
MAY 23d, 1825.

6 per Cent, Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR left the Presidency for the Provinces on Saturday last, under a Salute of 19 Guns from the Fort Battery. The Salute was repeated at the Palace of *His Highness The* NAWAUB.

LADY MUNRO also left the Government House for Bangalore, on Saturday Afternoon.

It is extremely gratifying to find Societies forming at the different Presidencies calculated to add to the stock of useful and valuable knowledge possessed by mankind; where such Societies are conducted with spirit, a stimulus is given to men of Science and Literature, productive of the happiest results; and in no Country is such a stimulus more required than in this —Among the Societies just alluded to, is one lately formed at this Presidency, under the designation of the MADRAS MEDICAL SOCIETY. The Meeting for establishing this Society took place on the 5th of March last, when the requisite Propositions were passed, Officers elected, and a Committee appointed. The Committee assembled on the 12th of the same month for the purpose of framiug subsidiary Laws and Regulations, which are to be submitted for the approval of the Members at a General Meeting.

Government has been pleased to giant the use of the College Hall for the Meetings of the Society. The Medical Board having been requested to become Patrons to the Society, most readily agreed to the Proposition. It having been Resolved, that a Circular Letter should be forwarded to the Medical Officers, including those of His Majesty's Service, belonging to, and doing duty under this Presidency, a letter, of which the subjoined is a Copy, has accordingly been transmitted; and we have no doubt the MADRAS MEDICAL SOCIETY will present a long List of Members, capable of furnishing highly interesting and valuable information.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a Medical Society has been established at this Presidency, and the President and Managing Committee have directed me to transmit to you a Copy of the Resolutions adopted at their meetings on the 5th and 12th Ultimo. and to solicit your support by becoming a member of the Association.

On the perusal of the first resolution, the object of the Society must be apparent to every Medical Man. It being designated a Medical Society conveys in the term a mutual desire of its Members for the advancement of professional knowledge. All subjects are to be considered, as fit for enquiry, which tend to elucidate the various Phenomena of the Animal economy, with its diseases; the means of restoration to health, and those circumstances which influence its healthy operations. These heads embrace the whole range of Medical Science; such as Physiology, Materia Medica, and Botany, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Medical Topography, Meteorology and Medical Chemistry.

The Society intends publishing periodically a selection of papers on the above subjects which may be laid before them through the Secretary, to whom all communications are to be addressed. In this way all the members will have the satisfaction of seeing the Transactions of the Society; and it will also afford an ample opportunity for professional intercourse, so much to be desired in a country like this, where the members of the profession are so widely separated from each other.

For the benefit of non resident Members it is proposed, if the Funds will admit, to have the best Periodical publications sent out from England and extracts made from the most interesting papers, which are to be printed and appended to the "Society's periodical publication."

If we take into consideration the great importance of collecting the opinions and experience of Medical Men, on the many diseases incident to the human frame, such a Society as this must receive the warm approbation of him, who is stimulated by the delightful and self-approving task, of rendering a service to his fellow creatures. The plan here proposed appears the most likely means of making the drofession honorable to ourselves, and a benefit to mankind.

The detailed Regulations are under the consideration of the Committee, and as soon as they are printed each Member will be furnished with a Copy.

I am directed by the Committee to add that the Honorable the Governor in Council has acceded to our request by permitting the Society to hold their meetings in the College Hall, and to correspond on the business of the Society free of Postage.

The Medical Board have accepted the office of Patron in the most flattering terms.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SEC. MED. SOCIETY.

MADRAS, 21*st April* 1825.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 19.

Rangoon.—The latest accounts from the Head Quarters of the Army are of no importance.—Lieutenant General COTTON was about three days march in advance of General CAMPBELL, and would not advance towards Prome until he was joined by him—that place is said to be garrisoned by 80,000 fighting men! We confess ourselves not much inclined to credit this piece of information.

[*Mad. Cour. May* 20.

We have been most obligingly favored with the perusal of the following Letter from Rangoon received by the Ship David Clarke, under date the 24th April—" This morning's Post brought us the gratifying Intelligence of an overture for Peace dispatched from the King of Ava to General Campbell, it was a Golden Packet, sealed with the Royal Arms —An Officer of our Regiment who arrived here from the Water Party, sick, saw the two Whangees on board the Steam Packet, in conference with General Cotton, who was in advance, on the Sorawaddy, of General Campbell's

Division—It is said, and reported to have come from his Golden footed Majesty, that to Bundoola alone we may attribute the procrastination of this war, as he was long since vested with full powers to treat for Peace, but as he aimed at Sovereignty alone, he was determined to die a glorious death, rather than relinquish his ambitious views.—It is a singular fact that the Shell which put a period to Bundoola's existence, is said to have fallen in the midst of his attendants, while he was engaged in observing the progress of our Batteries—He was the only person destroyed by that Shell, and as the Birmans are a very superstitious people, they immediately on the death of their Chief, conceived the war was destined to be ended—and on the advance of the storming party the following morning they found the works abandoned, and soon learnt that the Enemy had dispersed, and gone to their respective homes."

Since the confirmation of the Hero's death, for such we must style him, thousands of the Inhabitants have flocked in, and placed themselves under the protection of the British Flag.

[*Mad. Gaz. May* 21.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	As.	Rate of premium. CALCUTTA, the 16th MAY 1825	Sell. Rs.	As.
33	0	Remittable Loan	32	0
7	8	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do...	6	8
5	11	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto	5	0
3	8	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued ditto	3	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	4 0 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	3 0 ,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date	4 8 ,,
Ditto 3 months certain	4 4 ,,

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.] Calcutta.	[Sell
1 10 1 10½ On London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11½ *a* 2
Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 92	*
Madras ditto 100 Madras Rs. 94 0 *a* 98 0	

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5590 per Cent.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th May, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Orders by Brigadier Smelt, Commanding at Rangoon, under date the 8th ultimo, granting Leave of Absence for 3 Months from the date of embarkation, to Captain Waterman, 13th Light Infantry, and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Gen[illegible] to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate, are Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned.

13th Light Infantry—Captain Waterman, from date of Embarkation for Two Years, to Europe, for the recovery of His Health.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th May, 1825.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort William, on the 22d day of April 1825, Captain P. B. Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment was arraigned on the following Charge:

Charge.—"Captain P. B. Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, charged by me with conduct disgraceful to the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having on Monday the 11th of April 1825, about the hour of eleven in the forenoon, come to the Bengal Hurkaru Library and then and there, having with him Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Kennelly, of the same Regiment, enticed me into a private room under the expressed assurance that no unfair advantage should be taken of me, and having there abused me in a most gross and unwarrantable manner, suddenly, and while I was entirely off my guard, having both my hands behind me, struck me a blow on the head with his fist and repeated his abuse, parts of which were, that I was a "Liar," a "Coward," a "Villain," and the like, and the whole of which assertions were and are utterly false.

"The whole or any part of such conduct being in particular breach of his pledge above quoted, and disgraceful to his character as an Officer and a Gentleman."

(Signed) R. A. MACNAGHTEN, *Lieut. Deputy Judge Advocate General,*

Calcutta, April 12, 1825. *Presidecy division.*

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence before them, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Captain Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is Guilty of Conduct violent and unjustifiable, in having gone to the Bengal Hurkaru Library with Captain Kennelly, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, and there having induced Lieutenant Macnaghten to retire with them into a private but open room, under the express assurance, that no unfair advantage should be taken of him, and there having struck Lieutenant Macnaghten a blow, and applied to him the iopproprious words, Liar, Coward, and Villan, and the like, in breach of the assurance above quoted.—The court acquits the Prisoner of any thing base or dishonorable as imputed in the word "*Entice*," or in the alleged manner of the blow; and are of opinion, that the conduct of the Prisoner, Captain Husband, arose from a series of irritating proceedings on the part of the Prosecutor."

"The Court adjudged the Prisoner, Captain Husband, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to lose a portion of his rank, by being placed three steps lower in his Regiment, and having his Regimental Commission dated the 20th of May 1822. But the Court do not intend by their Sentence to affect Captain Husband's Army rank."

Approved,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

In consideration of the very high character and gallant services of Captain Husband, and the circumstances under which in a moment of extreme irritation he was led to the commission of the offence specified in the Sentence, the Court most earnestly recommend him to the clemency of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Signed by the President and all the Members.

The Commander in Chief accepts the Recommendation of the Court, and is pleased to remit the Sentence passed upon Captain Husband, 87th Regiment. He was accordingly to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th May, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

47th Foot.

Lieutenant James Hutchinson to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Forbes deceased 2d April 1825.

Ensign James Murphy to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hutchinson promoted 2d April 1825.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OFFICIAL.

Political Department 13th May 1825.

The following Copy of a Despatch from Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and K. T. S. is published for general information:

To George Swinton Esq.

Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I had the honor of addressing you on the 2d Instant from Donabew, announcing the occupation of that important place by the Troops under my Command.

It being of the utmost importance that I should again appear on my former line of March on the Eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, I left Donabew on the night of the 3d, and arrived with an advanced guard, consisting of H. M's 38th and 47th Regts., opposite to this place on the 7th Instant, & by the exertions of the Boats of His Majesty's Navy under Lieutenant Smith of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, sent on by Captain Alexander to superintend the passage of the River, I had these two Corps crossed over to Sarrawah in the course of the day: the rest of the force has since been arriving and crossing in succession, and I trust by the day after to-morrow the whole will be over.

The Enemy's late large Force stationed at Donabew, continue dispersing in small bands all over the Country; the Death of Maha Bundoola as already stated, appears by the concurring testimony of the flying Enemy and local authorities most fully confirmed. Notwtihstanding the severe duties the Force has lately had to perform, its state of health I am happy to say is excellent; the heat by day is very oppressive, and the common palls used by European Soldier afford little protection from the Sun; but the deserted state of the towns and villages has hitherto enabled me to put the Troops very generally under cover, and to this I ascribe in a great measure, their healthy state; when, however, the Inhabitants chuse to remain in their houses, I shall take care they are not interfered with in the occupation of them.

Brigader General Cotton, whom I left at Donabew for a couple of days, delivered the inclosed report to me yesterday, and many more discoveries in Guns, Stores, &c. are yet expected to be made.

By Brigadier General Cotton and all the Officers embarked on the Flotilla, the zeal and incessant labor of His Majesty's Navy is mentioned in terms of high admiration, and it affords me much pleasure to forward to you the high and honorable testimony borne by Captain Alexander, C. B. Senior Naval Officer with this Force, to the meritorious Services and exertion displayed by the Honorable Company's Gun Boats and Flotilla.

Here I was yesterday joined by Brigadier McCreagh with the Battalion Companies of His Majesty'y Royal Regiment and the 28th Native Infantry from Rangoon, with the first supply of Elephants sent to this Force, the second shipment of these Animals, 12 in number, (one died) under escort of the 30th Madras Native Infantry, I expect will join me in the course of a very few days, these arrivals will prove a most timely aid to our Commissariat Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Sarrawah, 9th April, 1825.

To Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell K. C. B. Commander of the Forces.

Sir,

In obedience to the commands you did me the honor to leave with me, on your moving with the advance of the army on the 3d ultimo, I beg leave to acquaint you that I caused the Pagoda and two other outer Stockades to be totally destroyed on the 4th, withdrawing, by working parties, all the Guns and Gingalls that were in the works. A very large quantity of Gunpowder blew up in various directions on the Stockades being fired, the breast-work has been filled up, which extended on the left flank of the main work. Inventories of all stores have been taken, all the muskets collected, and directions given for the cannon to be placed on the bank of the river in park, ready for embarkation, and to be forwarded by return Boats to Rangoon, when opportunity may occur. I beg to mention, that several Brass Guns have been discovered, not included in the report made to you, that were buried, and I received information the day before I quitted Donabew, that Guns and Stores of every description had been thrown into the Tank in the Fortress the night they evacuated the place.

I have apprized Lieutenant Colonel Conry of this, with directions immediately to ascertain the point.—I have left the Madras European Regiment with 350 of the 22d Native Infantry and a detail of Artillery in Garrison, which I hope you will approve of; and desired the Lieutenant Colonel in command to forward with the least possible delay, every reinforcement of Men and Provisions to your Army.—In order to forward this most essential service, I have left with the Lieutenant Colonel a Sum of Money to enable him to pay the Boatmen instantly, and also the Natives who bring in Provisions.—I have also, by your instructions, requested, that every conciliation may be used to the Inhabitants, and have no hesitation in saying, I am confident he will find every supply willingly brought.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. COTTON,

Brigadier General, Commanding Madras Troops.

Sarrawah, 8th April, 1825.

To Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell, K. C. B &c. &c. &c.

Gun Boats, 1st Division Captain Finnucane, His Majesty's 14th Regiment Foot.

2d Division, Lieutenant Laughton, Bombay Marine.

3d Division, Lieutenant Rowbuud, Bombay Marine.

4th Division, Mr. Lindquist, Bengal Marine.

5th Division, Mr. Hutton, Bengal Marine.

Gun Vessels *Swift*, Fleming commander, Sulken Packet, *Elizabeth, Saugor, Tyger, Emma, Powerful*, and *Tom Tough*, Mortar Vessels.

The names of the other Commanders I will forward to-morrow.

The conduct of the Honorable Company's Flotilla I have the pleasure to command, has been such as to merit my warmest praise, their hardships, privations, and fatigue for the last six weeks, have been borne with cheerfulness, and their conduct against the Enemy's Works and War Boats, steady and creditable.

The Officers Commanding Divisions of Gun Boats and Vessels as per margin, have my best thanks, particularly Capt. Finnucane, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, whose zeal and activity has always been conspicuous.

I request you will be pleased to recommend these Officers to the favorable attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS ALEXANDER,

Captain, Royal Navy, Senior Officer,

Honorable Company's Steam Vessel *Diana*, off Sarrawah, April 9, 1825.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON,

Sec. to the Govt

Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Assiatic Society was held at the Society's Rooms on Wednesday evening, the 4th of May: W. B. Bayley, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

At this Meeting Colonel Vaughan, Major C. H. Campbell, and Messrs. Cleland, Neave and Twining were elected Members of the Society.

The following is a list of the names of the principal works as a Sacred character among the Bhoteeas, which were presented to the Society by Mr. Hodgson:

Boŏm,	Thŏkhumbuh,
Domāng,	Yoŏmchu Mong,
Kon'gyur,	Dosul,
Ton'gyur.	Turpŏoti,
Dodhurmu,	Kulpim Bhemjhu,
Boŏmchung,	Surundokh,
Turmu Sang,	Nungsu Nungiŭ,
Kong Chung,	Kuljŏongten,
Dodŏopu,	Muni Kumboŏm,
Gyŭ Tonbu,	Gyŭ Chin Rŏolbu,
Yoŏm,	Toolin Sāpi Do,
Domang Sŭpŭ,	Chenjhoŏ.
Chuckchu Moŏngsul,	

A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Lushington presenting a copy of the third volume of the Madras Astronomical Observations.

A copy of the *Goolistan*, printed at the Asiatic Lithographic Press, was presented by Mr. Wood.

The *Journal Asiatique* for April, May, June, and July 1824, was laid before the meeting, and also a pamphlet entitled *Societe Asiatique, Seance Generale Annuelle du 29th Avril* 1824, Mons. Remusat's *Memoires sur les Relations Politique*, &c., the tenth volume of the transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a New Method of Determining the Longitude.

The Secretary read a Geographical paper drawn from communications received from Mr. Moorcroft, whilst exploring the principality of Ladakh. We can only offer a brief account of the researches of this enterprizing traveller.

Mr. Moorcroft commenced his journey in 1820, and prosecuted the route by Kangra, a tract in which no European had ever preceded him.

In the early part of July, Mr. Moorcroft arrived at Shahjehanpore, the residence of Raja Sancar Chand, and present capital of Kangra.

On the 22d of July, Mr. Moorcroft proceeded from Shahjehanpore, and advanced into the Kulloo Territory, at the capital of which, Sultanpore, he arrived on the 2d August.

On the 10th of August, Mr. Moorcroft resumed his route, and proceeded to Tandee, the capital of Lahoul, in hither Tartary which he reached on the 21st. These names occur for the first time in the geography of the western Himalaya.

Mr. Moorcroft left Tandee on the 27th, and entering Lad-aleh by the Bara Lacha pass, the Table of which is calculated to be of a greater elevation than Mont Blanc, he arrived at Leh, the capital of Ladakh, on the 20th September 1820.

The difficulties of Mr. Moorcroft's march were very considerable, and the variety of temperature which he encountered was equally trying to the constitution. The party passed through the Punjab, in the hottest season of the year; on ascending the mountains heavy and incessant rain retarded their progress, and in the beginning of September the Thermometer was 8 degrees below the freezing point. Notwithstanding this exposure, however, and the occurrence of intermittent fevers which it induced, the party arrived at Leh in good health, and without losing one of their number.

The residence of Mr. Moorcroft at Leh extended through the whole of 1821, and greater part of 1822, and afforded him ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the country.

The territory of Ladakh, is situated upon the tabular ledge which intervenes between the precipitous heights of the Himalaya and the lower elevations that abut upon the plains of Tartary. The district is bounded on the East by the Chinese province of Khoten and the Lhassan province of Changtang. On the south west and west by Cashmeer and part of Balti, or little Tibet; on the N. W. and N. by part of the same country, and by Khofalun, and by the Kerakorum range of mountains, which form the Southern barrier of Chinese Turkestan and its borders; on the south by the British province of Bisheher, and the independent states of Kulloo and Chamba.

The extent of Ladakh is estimated at about half that of England proper; its shape is that of an irregular triangle, the longest side or base of which forms the southern limit, running obliquely about 220 miles from S. E. to N. W. or from Bisheher by Kulloo and Chamba to Cashmeer.

Although not comprising within its limits any mountains of remarkable elevation, yet Ladakh is lying between the Himalaya, Kerakorum, or Muz Tagh, and the mountains of Khoten, derives its character from such a vicinity, and is not only of considerable elevation throughout its table surface, but is more or less broken up into the abrupt and constant interchange of mountains and valleys, in which many of the elevations are of considerable altitude, and many of the hollows of difficult and dangerous transit.

Similar causes contribute to the abundance of streams by which the country is intersected, and which, generated by the meltings of the snows on the loftier or lowlier heights, cross Ladakh in various directions: they combine, for the greatest part, however, into two main Rivers, and contribute esentially to the formation of the Sutlej and the Indus.

Leh, the capital, is situated upon the eastern extremity of a plain, in the recess formed between two contiguous mountains of inconsiderable elevation, with the summit of both of which the town is connected by a wall, terminating in some buildings, intended for defence. Lofty mountains which are half covered with snow, during the greater part of the year, skirt the plain at no great distance from the city. The Raja resides in the middle of the town in a lofty building, of the precise character of the edifices of Tibet, as depictured by the old Travellers.

Though neither opulent in raw material nor manufactured produce, Ladakh is the seat of an active commerce, which contributes to the prosperity of its capital at least, and to the revenue of the Rajah. Leh is the great emporium for Shawl Wool, which is brought from the dependencies of Lhassa and Chinese Turkestan, and is conveyed by the Cashmeer dealers to that province for the purpose of being manufactured. It is calculated that in 1820, the value of the Shawl Wool manufactured in Cashmeer was between 40 and 50 Laks of Rupees; in 1821, the duty on the importation of Shawl Wool was farmed by Runjeet Singh, for 13 Laks and a half.

The latitude of Leh, is stated by Mr. Moorcroft to be 34°. 9'. 21." and the importance of his travels, to geography, is strongly evinced by this statement of the latitude, which is exceedingly different from any yet assigned to Ladakh. Latac, in the Jesuit's Map of Tibet, is stated to be something less than 31°. D'Anville in reducing these Maps into one general Map, places it about 33° 20. Marsden seems to have followed his authority in the Map published, with his edition of Marco Polo, prepared under the superintendence of Major Rennell. He has so far acted judiciously, for the latest authorities are the widest from the truth, and in the Map attached to Elphinstone's Cabul, the latitude of Leh is something above 37°. This

error, we may conclude, is received as near the truth, as in HAMILTON's Hindustan Leh is placed about 36. 30°. nearly two degrees and a half too far to the north. The accuracy of Mr. MOORCROFT's position, at least within very reasonable limits is confirmed by the observations of a traveller, with whom he had no intercourse.—Captain HERBERT gives 32. 4. 32. as the latitude of Lari in the south east corner of Ladakh, and by the scale attached to Mr. TREBECK's Map, the city of Leh lies about 120 miles in a straight line north from Lari.

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 12.

RANGOON, APRIL 16.—H. M's. 45th Regiment have just arrived from Donnabew and are forthwith to embark for Madras on the *Nerbudda* and *Robart*. There is no change in the Store Ships except the *Anna Robertson* who is ordered to Madras, Nothing new from the Army, which is marching for Prome. The communication by water all the way is perfectly safe and open.

ARRACAN, APRIL 29.—General McBean is in possession of Ramree! on the approach of the ships 2000 of the enemy who had been sent to the 1000 who garrisoned it when Colonel H. was repulsed, left the place, (owing to some quarrel amongst the Chiefs, it is supposed) and the 1000 laid down their arms.

[*Beng. Hurk. May* 13.

Our readers will judge for themselves how very *respectable* a receptacle for Indian News, the Oriental Hearld is likely to become, when we tell them, that the Editor has no scruple about giving to the English public extracts from Letters on the most private concern of individuals altogether passive in the fame, which they acquire through its columns. The following passage among others is so truly important in itself—so worthy of a place in a work devoted to the affairs of India, that we hope we shall be excused giving it to our readers.

"Mr. Smoult has been buying [land] in all directions and selling again to advantage. A few years ago Mr. Trebeck bought land here for about 15,000 Rupees from Mr. McClintock: not long since the same land sold to Mr. Smoult for about 45,000 he has resold it in parcels. [a good deal to Mr. Turton I believe,] for 100,000 Rupees, they say. But Mr. Smoult has still two or three Garden Reach Estates. Mr. W. B. Bayley, Chief Secretary, has bought the Salt Office at Garden Reach, next to Dr. Ballards, and also Major Gilbert's House at Allypore."

We may venture to foretell that a work, in which such intelligence is found, will not long maintain its character or circulation in England, altoough the end in view in publishing these private concerns has obviously enough a reference to the readers of the work in India. The Editor imagines it will be popular, and coolly calculates on the appetite for knowing as much as possible of the private concerns and actions of our neighbours: and we should not wonder if in the prosecution of this truly worthy plan, we shall be told by and by, how many grains of Calomel were swallowed by Mr. ———for an inflammation of the liver: and how many ounces of blood Dr. ———took from Mrs. ——— on her late accident!!

[*John Bulll May* 14.

We understand measures are taking by Government, by which fourteen new Regiments will be created. Of theso six will be formed out of the number of men in the old Regiments exceeding 1.100, and eight will be entirely new, six Infantry and two Cavalry.

[*John Bull, May* 16.

If report speaks true, arrangements are in progress which will afford much satisfaction to our military readers. Ten Regiments of Infantry, we have heard, are to be raised, and two of Cavalry. Four of the former to be local corps.

[*India Gaz. May* 16.

EIGHT NEW REGIMENTS.—We understand that it is in the contemplation of Government to make an immediate and considerable augmentation of the Bengal Army by raising *six* new Regiments of *Infantry* aud *two* of *Cavalry*. —*Weekly Messenger*.

[*Ben. Hurk. May* 16.

Ceylon Intelligence.

THE ARMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

The utility of this abstract is evident to every class of the public, having reference to the Army. Several attempts that have been made for some time past have proved incorrect; it is therefore equally obvious that the reader must have been misled. In order to remedy this defect, the following has been compared with all the different authorities at head-quarters:—

ENGLAND AND THE ISLANDS.—*Cavalry*.—1st Life Guards, Hyde-park Barracks; 2d Life Guards, Windsor; Royal Horse Guards, Regent's-park Barracks; 1st Dragoon Guards, Newcastle; 2 Ditto Norwich; 2d Light Dragoons, Manchester; 3d Ditto, Coventry: 6th Ditto, York; 7th, Hounslow; 8th, Dorchester; 11th, Maidstone; 12th, Brighton; 14th, Exeter; and 17th, at Canterbury.

Infantry.—1st Foot Guards, 1st battalion, Westminster; 2d Ditto, Portman-street; 3d Ditto, Windsor; 2d Coldstream, 1st battalion, Knightsbridge Barracks; 2d Ditto, Mews, Charing cross; 3d Regiment, 2d battalion, Tower, London; 2d Regiment of Foot, Cathan; 7th, Mancester; 8th, Plymouth 17th, Hull; 24th Plymouth; 31st, Gosport; 53d, Weedon; 57th, Chatham; 99th, Portsmouth; 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, Jersey, Guernsey, & Sheerness; 1st Veteran Company, Chatham; 2d, Isle of Man; Royal Waggon Train, Croydon; Royal Staff Corps, Hythe.

SCOTLAND.—*Cavalry*.—6th Dragoon Guards, Glasgow, and 1st Light Dragoons, Piershill.

Infantry.—72d Regiment of Foot, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*Cavalry*.—3d Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 4th, Dublin; 5th, Dundalk; 7th, Newbridge; 9th Lancers, Dublin; 10th Hussars, Ballinrobe; 15th, Cork.

Infantry.—3d Food Guards, 1st battalion, Dublin; 1st Regiment of Foot, 1st battalion, Castlebar; 10th, Fermoy; 11th, Cork; 15th, Cork; 19th, Limerick; 22d, Dublin; 25th, Ennis; 26th, Tralee; 29th, Kinsale; 34th, Enniskillen; 39th, Buttevant; 42d, Buttevant; 58th, Waterford; 61st, Limerick; 62d, Templemore; 63d, Naas; 65th, Birr; 67th, Boyle; 73d, Athlone, 75th, Fermoy; 78th, Dublin; 79th, Kilkenny; 84th, Clonmel; 86th, Newry; 88th; Dublin; Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion, Belfast; 2d battalion, Dublin; 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, Galway; 2d, Londonderry.

MEDITERRANEAN.—*Infantry*.—12th Regiment of Foot, Gibraltar; 18th, Corfu; 23d, Gibraltar; 25th, Corfu; 32d, Corfu; 36th, Corfu; 43d, Gibraltar; 51st, Cephalonia; 64th, Gibraltar; 80th, Malta; 35th, Malta; 90th, Zante; 94th, Gibraltar; 95th Malta.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—3d Regiment of Foot and 40th Regiment.

EAST INDIES.—*Cavalry*.—4th Light Dragoons, Bombay; 13th Lancers, Madras; and 16th Lancers, Bengal.

Infantry.—1st Regiment of Foot, 2d battalion, Madras; 13th, Bengal; 14th, Bengal; 16th, Ceylon; 29th, Madras; 30th, Madras; 38th, Bengal; 41st, Madras; 44th, Bengal; 45th, Ceylon; 46th, Madras; 47th, Bombay; 48th; Madras; 54th, Madras; 55th, Mauritius; 59th, Bengal; 67th Bombay; 69th, Madras; 82d, Mauritius; 83d, Ceylon; 87th, Bengal; 89th, Madras.

CEYLON CORPS.—Ceylon.

WEST INDIES.—*Infantry*.—4th Regiment of Foot, Dominica and Antigua; 5th, Dominica; 9th Grenada; 21st, St. Vincent; 27th, Demerara; 33d, Jamaica; 35th, Barbadoes; 50th, Jamaica; 60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Barbadoes; 77th, Jamaica; 91st, Jamaica, 93d, Barbadoes; 2d ditto, part in the West Indies; 3d, Trinidad.

AMERICA.—*Infantry*.—37th Regiment of Foot, Canada; 52d, New Brunswick; 68th, Quebec; 70th, Montreal; 71st, Quebec; 74th Halifax; 76th, Canada; 81st, Halifax; 96th, Halifax; Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Newfoundland.

AFRICA.—*Infantry*.—6th Regiment of Foot, Cape of Good Hope; 49th, Cape of Good Hope; 55th, Cape of Good Hope; 2d West India Regiment, part in Sierra Leone; Royal African Colonial Corps, Cape Coast Castle; Cape Corps, Cape of Good Hope.

JOHN BULL.—NOVEMBER 28.

The military services of our troops in India are almost universally under-rated. The distance at which we are placed from the scene of action, the want of *immediate interest* in their results, and the want of proper means of estimating the advantages of those results, combine to do, as it were, injustice to the gallantry and heroism of our brave countrymen who are fighting for the East India Company, in a scorching and occasionally pestilential climate. Perhaps the most splendid of all the great DUKE's triumphs was at ASSAYE, but seldom is the name of that ever-memorable battle placed on the same footing as the least important victory obtained by the invincible hero on the European Continent.

We refer our readers to despatches from Brigadier-General SIR A. CAMPBELL, for the details of most distinguished gallantry on the part of His Majesty's forces and the Sepoys belonging to the Honourable East India Company in the attacks upon the Burmese—the 13th Regiment of Foot appears to have done wonders; we find that MAJOR SALE, of that regiment, who led the storming party, was actually himself the first man who, sword in hand, mounted the works:—the navy appears equally to merit the approbation of the country, and the native troops employed seem ably to have seconded the exertions of the regulars with whom they were combined.

THE SUN—DECEMBER 10.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, dated December 9, 1824.

A circumstance has occurred here, which, amid all the eagerness for novelties of Newspaper Reports, it is strange has never found its way into the London Papers; and, that the event may not pass away without a public record, I avail myself of the opportunity of apprissng you of the same, should you deem it worthy of insertion in your respected Paper.

On Thursday last, the 2d instant, a French transport (St. Pierre) came into our harbour, having on board a detachment of about 50 French soldiers from Havre de Grace, destined for Martinique, but from the contrary and dreadful winds which have of late prevailed, the ship was obliged, from having suffered in her sails, to take shelter in the first port that offered, which was Dover. The ship having also been somewhat strained, it became necessary to have her decks and upper works caulked, and as in all probability this operation would occupy some days, and the troops on board not being accustomed to the usual inconvenience arising from being kept on ship-board, an application was made to the Officer commanding our garrison, for permission for the French soldiery to be accommodated in one of the vacant Barracks on the Heights, which being assented to they were accordingly marched to the Heights on Friday last and took possession of the Barracks adjoining those in which our soldiers are quartered, and have been remaining there ever since, and will so continue until the wind and weather permit their departure in the ship, which is now nearly in readiness to receive them on board again.

Our Barracks are now, therefore, tenanted by British and French soldiers, and what makes it the more siugular is, that the number of each country are, within two or three, the same, Their conduct is extremely good, and it is pleasing to see the association of the two parties—the British (Artillery, Major TAYLOR's Company) many of whom formed part of the Army of Occupation in France, and consequently have a sufficient knowledege of the French language to become the interpreters and guides to the French soldiers in their excursions about the town and neighbourhood. We are not aware of any circumstance of this kind having before occurred, that of our garrisons having been jointly occupied, by *British* and *French* soldiers in modern times, and it therefore may not be considered undeserving of publicity, in proof the accommodating and friendly disposition on our side, when necessity requires it, and in the hopes, that if it should ever fall to the lot of any of our gallant countrymen, in their voyage to or from distant climes, to be obliged to seek an asylum in any of the ports of France, that they may meet with the same hospitality as has been shewn to those of France in the present case.

THE SCOTSMAN.—DECEMBER 22.

We have given in another column an account of a lamentable accident at Manchester occasioned by the bursting of a steam boiler. From the details given, it strikes us that very great culpability attaches to the proprietor of the works. In a tenement where nearly fifty persons were employed, to work a high pressure engine, with a boiler of cast iron, and that boiler of porous and bad metal, and twenty years old, seems to us the climax of ignorance and rashness. We agree entirely with one of the witnesses. We would as soon pitch our tent within ten yards of a powder manufactory, as in the vicinity of such an engine. It is proper to observe, however, that the accident seems in no degree attributable to the engine being of the high pressure kind. A fragment of the boiler was seen lying many yards off on the ground *red hot*—some minutes probably after it blew up,—and such was the violence of the explosion, that it threw down two solid walls, the one beyond the other, and shattered a third. We doubt if a forty pounder with a double charge of powder would have produced an effect half so terrible. It is stated that the safety valve was loaded with a weight of 42 pounds. Perhaps it was. But this only shewed either that the safety valve was not in working condition, or that from some accidental cause, the steam had been generated too rapidly to escape in this way. It is morally certain from the disastrous consequences of the explosion, that the elasticity of the steam, instead of being 42 pounds on the square inch, could not be less than 500 or 1000 pounds. It had, therefore, no connection whatever with the nominal degree of pressure employed. The fatal effects of the accident, we imagine, ought to be attributed chiefly, if not entirely, to the cast metal boiler. A shell of cast metal from one to two inches thick, would not break without a tremendous force, but when it did break, it would be scattered in a hundred fragments, and spread ruin and destruction around it. A wrought iron boiler three-eighths of an inch thick, would have burst, perhaps, with one-fourth part of the force, but from the tenacity of the metal, the opening would have been merely a rent from which the compressed steam would have escaped, with some damage probably to the objects near it, but without such a fearful and disastrous explosion.

THE SCOTSMAN.—DEC. 29.

The volume just published, entitled "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht," is written by Lord John Russell.

Mr. T. Moore is preparing for publication a poetical work of a very novel character; it is to be called, "Evenings in Greece," and is to consist of short Lyrical Poems, which are to be accompanied with music; it will be a most appropriate appendage to the Melodies of this fascinating author.

The shares in the Liverpool and Manchester railroad are now at a premium of £40 each; and the demand for them is so great that they are advertised for.

A railroad is about to be formed from Bolton to Manchester at an estimated expense of £100,000, which has been already subscribed. Another is projected from Manchester to Stockport. And one of much greater length from London to Norwich, through Chelmsford and Colchester with branches—the capital one million.

IRELAND SECURED.—"In the event of the Irish Government not being permitted by the infatuated and ignorant cabal in his Majesty's Cabinet (who have degraded the British empire, and nearly lost Ireland by their temporising policy,) to adopt such immediate measures for the preservation of this country as the pressing exigency of the time requires, I will at every risk take the responsibility on myself of protecting this island for my venerated Sovereign. And I will instantly recommend to the Protestants of Ulster to form a great MILITARY CONFEDERATION on the same plan and principles as were voted to be judicious and efficient by the Irish House of Commons, in the year 1715, for the preservation of Ireland, at the period of the first rebellion. You have been patient and enduring beyond all commendation, amidst insults and assaults of no common degree of virulence and barbarity, but there is a crisis beyond which, if you value your religion and liberties, it would be criminal to remain torpid any longer. That crisis is hourly approaching. I *command* you then to be in readiness for it; the Church and the Constitution are both in danger, and the extermination of ALL THE PROTESTANTS IN IRELAND has been decided on, by a massacre similar in its plan to that which was agreed on by the Popish Hierarchy in this country, at the great Abbey of Multifarnum (county Westmeath) previous to the rebellion of 1641. The entire mystery of this confederacy is known to me, for no plot either on the part of the Holy Allies, or of the Papists, can escape my penetration. Twice before I saved you since 1821, by disclosing the plot at each time fixed, at the moment it was ready to explode; I may now preserve you a third time. Do you keep a vigilant look out, and let every man of you provide a proper good musket and bayonet, with plenty of *rebel shot*; you will have occasion yet for it all, thanks to our stupid Ministers; however, I will take care of you and Ireland, for my deceived and generous Monarch, in spite of these contemptible and infatuated fools. Should this despicable Cabinet system be persevered in two months longer, I will consider it to be my duty, as your *acknowledged protector*, to pass in review the entire Protestant force of Ulster early in March, by which period I shall arrange such a military organization for the province, as will render it a matter of perfect indifference to me, whether Mr. George Canning and the Popish Grenvilles choose to protect us or to join the priests."—*Sir Harcourt Lee's Letter in Dublin paper.*

KING OF FRANCE'S SPEECH—OPENING OF THE SESSION.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The tribunes, though spacious, could hardly contain the multitude of spectators. The foremost places were reserved for the Ladies; the men remained standing behind. The Peers and Deputies occupied two rows of benches at the bottom of the Chamber; the Peers on the right, and the Deputies on the left of the Throne. When his Majesty began to speak, the most profound silence took place in an instant; and, in a sonorous and strong voice, he pronounced the following speech:—

"Gentlemen—The first wish of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and yours. We have lost a wise and good King, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by Foreign Governments; the glory which the nation has acquired under his reign will never be effaced. Not only has he restored the Crown, but he has consolidated it by institutions, which, comprehending and uniting the past and the present, have restored to France tranquillity and happiness.

"The affecting sorrow which the whole nation felt in the last moments of the King, my brother, was to me the most soothing consolation; and I say it with truth, that it is to that alone I am indebted for having been able fully to enjoy the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been hailed.

"This confidence, Gentlemen, will not be lost. I know all the duties of Royalty. My efforts, my love for my people, and, I trust, the aid of God, will give me the courage and firmness necessary to fulfil them properly.—(Loud acclamations here interrupted his Majesty.)

"I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign Governments have not undergone any change; they leave no doubt of the preservation of the friendly relations that exist between them and me.

"The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives to nations the strongest guarantees they have ever had to check the scourges which have so long desolated them.

"I shall neglect nothing to maintain this agreement, and the peace which is the consequence of it. It is with this view that I have consented to protract the stay in Spain of a part of the troops that my son had left there after a campaign which as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious.—(A fresh burst of acclamation followed these words).

"A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure, which is calculated to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies.

"The just security which we derive from our external relations will favour the development of our internal prosperity: I will second. Gentlemen, the salutary movements, by causing those ameliorations which the interests of religion require to be successively proposed to you.

"The King, my brother, experienced great consolation in procuring the means to close the last wounds of the revolution. The moment is come to execute the wise plans which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit us to accomplish this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the taxes, without cramping the different parts of the public service.

"For this results we are indebted to the order established by your concurrence, to the fortune of the State, to the peace which we enjoy.

"I entertain the firm conviction that you will enter into my views, and that this act of reparation will be performed with a great harmony of will between my people and me (*avec un grand accord de volonté entre mon peuple et moi*).

"I intend that the solemnity of my coronation shall terminate the first Session of my reign. You will be present at that august ceremony; and in the presence of him who judges nations and kings, I will take the oath to maintain the institutions granted (*octroyées*) by my brother.

"I thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I conjure it to protect this beautiful France, which I am proud of governing."

The tone of voice in which these words were pronounced, added to the effect they were calculated to produce, and the acclamations which followed them, were neither less animated nor less energetic than those which preceded the entrance of the King. To-morrow there is to be a public meeting of the Chambers for despatch of business.

THE SUN.—DECEMBER 30.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The ENGLISHMAN ABROAD. by S. WESTON, B. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. &c. 8vo.

This is a most extraordinary book, which proves at once the eccentricity and the erudition of its author. The subjects on which it treats, are varied in the extreme. In the first part we have articles upon Greece, Latium, Arabia, Persia, Hindoostan, and China; whilst in the second part, we are led through Russia, Germany, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. There is not the shadow of arrangement in the work, which confirms, however, what some of his former literary productions has shewn, that the author is an erudite scholar, and a good linguist, and more especially acquainted with the Chinese, and other Oriental languages. In illustration of this knowledge of living and of dead languages, Mr. W. gives his readers translations of the same subject in two various tongues.

The prose part of the work consists of a collection of reminiscences, thrown together without any the

least regard to order or connection, but containing many amusing anecdotes, tales, &c. among which we shall select a few for the benefit of our readers.

THE SUN.—December 31.

PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER, DATED LISBON, DEC 19.

"This Court has lately been the scene of some complicated diplomatic intrigues, in which the British Minister is supposed to have taken a very leading part. It is now generally understood to be an object which the British Ministry have very much at heart, to bring about the acknowledgment by Portugal of the independence of Brazil; and this point Sir W. A'Court has received instructions to press with all the means in his power. The Brazilians, on their side, take a very high tone in the negociation, since they require that the treaty under which their independence shall be recognized shall be concluded with the mediation of Great Britain, probably because they have felt that no dependence can be placed on the sincere good offices of any other power. Although this point added considerably to the other difficulties of the negotiation, it was in appearance favourably received, and no obstacles of importance presented themselves. At this period, however, it was ascertained, and the information was forthwith transmitted to London for the guidance of the English Cabinet, that the Portuguese Ministers were playing a treacherous part—that they were secretly determined on refusing the recognition of the independence of Brazil, and that they had received underhand assurances of support from some of the Foreign Ministers. The Spanish and Russian Ambassadors are supposed to have manifested, as would naturally be expected, the greatest zeal on this subject. It became necessary, therefore, for Sir W. A Court to take vigorous measures for overthrowing this intrigue, of which he had intimation some weeks ago, and has consequently had time to receive new instructions from home. These, it is said, required of him to demand of the Portuguese Ministers a disclaimer of any participation in the intrigue imputed to them, or otherwise to declare that the countenance and support of the King of England would be withdrawn from his Faithful Majesty. In answer to this demand, nothing of a satisfactory nature having been returned, Sir W. A'Court is believed to have presented an address to the King, in which, in the name of the British Ministry, he has peremptorily required the dismissal of the Portuguese Ministry as a punishment for their treacherous conduct in regard to the negotiation respecting Brazil. To this, at present, no answer has been returned; or at least, with all my endeavours to obtain information, I have been able to get no clue to the event. There is little doubt, however, but that the Ministry will be dismissed, rather than give umbrage to Great Britain."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Dec. 30.

City, Wednesday Evening.

In *The Chronicle* of yesterday it was mentioned that there existed strong reasons to suppose that some public tumult had occurred at Bahia, and the following extract of a letter, dated Jersey, 26th December, proves that political affairs in the northern provinces of the Brazilian Empire are by no means so tranquil as the friends of the Imperial Government of the Brazils could desire, for it confirms the assassination of the Governor of Bahia in a disturbance, the causes of which are still unknown in England. This extract was this day posted at that great emporium of information, Lloyd's:—

"Jersey, Dec. 26, 1824.—Arrived the Hero, Captain Bomeril, from Bahia. Two days previous to her sailing there were serious disturbances. The Governer was shot by an individual but, at the time of the Hero's sailing tranquillity was restored."

The following is an extract of another letter which was also this day posted at Lloyd's, for there is no quarter of the Universe where civilization exists, from which this great establishment does not receive intelligence connected with the politics of nations, and the safety of British commerce:—

"Lisbon, Dec. 18, 1824.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that a report has reached this place of an Algerine squadron having passed the Streights, and that two frigates and a brig had been seen off the coast of Algarve, for the purpose, it is believed, of cruizing against the Portuguese. The master of a Portuguese vessel has arrived here, who says he saw off the Rock a Portuguese frigate following a suspicious brig under easy sail, standing to the southward.

"A Portuguese squadron of two frigates and one corvette sailed from the Tagus on the 16th current, unexpectedly, &c.

"I have, &c.

"To J. Bennet, Esq Secretary to the Committee."

This information is important, for the last letters from Malta advised the sailing of this Algerine squadron, as it was then supposed, for the Gulph of Lepanto, to relieve the Ottoman garrisons of Patras, and of the castle of Lepanto. It is now, however, ascertained that the Barbarians had Christian game in view, and as the cause of Legitimacy requires that piracy and robbery should be permitted against the minor European States, it is not probable that the Holy Alliance will interfere in this war between Algiers and Portugal, the foundation of which is the inability of the Portuguese to pay to the Barbarians the customary tribute.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Dec. 31.

The last advices from Lisbon are of some interest. It appears that the French Ambassador, M. Hyde de Neuville, had quitted that city, on his return to Paris, where, as it is alleged, his presence would be required at the opening of the Chambers. We shall be much surprised to learn that this is the real cause of his Excellency's absence from Lisbon. Private letters, which we have seen, would rather lead us to the conclusion, that since the residence of Sir W. A'Court, the services which M. Hyde de Neuville could render have been of less importance. It was rumoured that a total change of the Portuguese Ministry was expected to take place. This, we should think a very probable consequence of the departure of M. Hyde de Neuville.—*Courier.*

Accounts had been received at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, that on the Anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Brazil, a decree was expected to be issued by him, permitting a free intercourse between the merchant vessels of the two countries, hostilities being confined exclusively to the Government vessels of either country. Subsequent accounts received in this country, notice a similar expectation; but by the last advices, which reach to a much later period, it appears no such step had been adopted by the Brazilian Government.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 3.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

Madrid, Dec. 20.—(*Private Letter.*)—Some fears are entertained as to Portugal, and the Government has taken means to obtain the speediest information of every thing which passes in that country. Another attempt to land has been made by the Constitutionalists on the shores of the Mediterranean. About 200 of them landed at the village of Joyolas, and after killing some of the Royalist volunteers who opposed them, reembarked. There is a report that the King has talked of abdicating, and retiring to the Escurial with his Queen. Prince Maximilian goes out very early every morning without his hat, and was lately joked with by some of the merchants on the warm state of his head, they not knowing who he was.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Letters from Madrid of the 20th say, that a new Treaty was signed on the 10th at the Escurial, but the conditions are kept secret.

[FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.]

Madrid, Dec. 20.—The Government has received intelligence of a fresh attempt to land in Valencia, made by the Constitutionalists, and troops have been sent from Madrid, Toledo, and other places. The appearance of the Constitutionalists had already caused several measures of police to be taken for the security of the government.

Cadiz, Dec. 14.—The French Division destined to occupy this place has taken possession of Caracca, which is now fortifying. Fortifications also are erecting in the Isle of Leon and Cadiz; and it is said the revenues of this town are to be administered by the French.

Paris, Dec. 31.—French Funds:—Five per Cents., opened at 101f. 75c.; closed at 101f. 90c.—Bank Stock, 1945f.—Neapolitan Five per Cents. Certif. Falconnet, 87½.—Rente d'Espagne, 18.—Royal Spanish Loan, 1823. 57.—Exchange on London, one month, 25f.; three ditto, 24f. 85c.—*Cours Authentique, Dec.* 31.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—Jan. 6.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL OF MONDAY.]

Madrid, Dec. 23.—*Private Correspondence.*)—General Bassecourt, as you have seen, published a Proclamation at Valencia, in which he announced a landing of 200 Constitutionalists. Government ordered him to depart immediately for the coast with a considerable force, consisting of five regiments of the line. General Bassecourt was deceived, and the landing was only a body of smugglers, who landed to obtain water; but I can assure you some more troops have been put in movement for the coast, and others are going for the same destination. The number of vessels which have been seen on the coast at different points are seventeen, all having troops on board to land; the rumour prevails that the Constitutionalists are organising at Tangiers a considerable expedition, but the above report must be taken with caution. General Downie is manœuvring on Andalusia to advance on the volunteer corps; he succeeds in some villages. The Trappist, to whom it was thought that military command would be given, has received contrary orders to place himself in a convent of the Capuchins at Burgos; he has left Madrid for some time, but instead of going to the place indicated to him, he has gone to Logrono. The French General commanding at Cuenca, has disarmed all the militia under the name of Royal Volunteers. Sir William A'Court at Lisbon, has sent a note to the King of Portugal, which requires, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, the dismissal of General Pamplona, Minister of War. It is thought that the Independence of the Brazils, with the modification dictated by Great Britain, will take place.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The news which we have received from the East Indies, by the way of Bordeaux, announces that the war with the Burmese and the English has taken a serious turn; the Burmese by their successes have come within a few leagues of Calcutta, which town is threatened with great disasters, and has been deserted by most of the rich inhabitants.*

THE STAR.—January, 1,

Glasgow, Dec. 27.

Sunday morning the Clyde had risen to a height unknown in this city since the memorable flood of 1782. The river had been very considerably swoln on Thursday night, but decreased a little on the evening of Friday. The thaw, which had only been partial on Friday evening, became general, and as the night advanced, an exceeding heavy raine, with a strong gale from the S. W. commenced. About, six o'clock, A. M. the river began rising in earnest, and continued increasing the whole of Saturday and Saturday night, till about six or seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when it had attained its utmost height. On the south side of the river, the waters of the Clyde drove back the Blind Burn, and in consequence, many of the extensive works in Hutchesontown, became deeply flooded, and much damage has been sustained. On the north side of the river, however, the damage and mischief were greatest, more especially about the foot of the Stockwell Salt market, Bridgegate, and places adjacent. Early on Saturday evening the water had entered the greater number of houses on these parts, and continuing to rise, many of the unfortunate inmates were compelled to abandon their dwellings, and seek refuge where they could find it, and other sought safety in the upper stories, where they remained cut off from assistance, and any possibility of escape. In this part of the city the buildings and population, chiefly of the labouring and poorer classes, are the densest, and it may therefore be readily conceived, that the mischief and misery thereby created, has been very great in their numerous low, dark, damp, and at the best but uncomfortable abodes. The only serious casualties which wehave heard of, however, took place in the Goose Dubs, where one poor woman was drowned, and another found dead near Port Eglinton, probably from the inclemency of the weather. Several individuals escaped with severe duckings.

* We suspect that this is the old story of Chittagong.

THE COURIER.—January 6.

The great measure which has, at length, been adopted by His Majesty's Government, of making Commercial Treaties with certain of the South American States, while it answers the just expectations of the whole British Empire, can excite no surprise in Foreign Cabinets.

It is now nearly twelve months since his Majesty, in the Speech which was delivered by the Lords' Commissionres to both Houses of Parliament, used the following language upon the subject:—

"With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, His Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent; and his opinions have been, at all times, frankly avowed to *Spain and to other Powers.*

"His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those Provinces for the protection of the trade of his subjects.

"As to any further measure His Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised *as the circumstances of those countries, and the interest of his own people,* may appear to His Majesty to require."

At a still earlier period (the 31st March, 1823), the same language was held. In Mr. Canning's letter to Sir Charles Stuart, of the above date, was the following paragraph:—

"With respect to the provinces in America, which have thrown off their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, time, and the course of events, appear to have substantially decided their separation from the Mother Country; although the formal recognition of those Provinces as independent States, by His Majesty, may be hastened or retarded by various external circumstances, as well as by the more or less satisfactory progress in each State towards a regular and settled form of Government. *Spain has long been aware of his Majesty's opinions upon this subject.*"

Again in Mr. Canning's despatch to Sir W. A'Court, dated the Foreign Office, Jan. 30th, 1824, the most unreserved communication was made of the policy which our Government had prescribed to itself with regard to South America.

"As to any further step," observes Mr. Canning, in one part, "to be taken by His Majesty towards the acknowledgment of the *de facto* Governments of America, the decision must (as has already been stated, *more than once*, to Spain and other Powers) depend upon various circumstances, and, among others, upon the reports which the British Government may receive of the actual state of affairs in the several American provinces.

"But it appears manifest to the British Government that if so large a portion of the globe should remain *much longer* without any recognised political existence, or any definite political connexion with the established Governments of Europe, the consequence of such a state of things must be at once most embarrassing to those Governments, and most injurious to the interests of all European nations.

"*For these reasons*, and not from mere views of selfish policy, the Government is *decidedly of opinion*, that the recognition of such of the new states as have established, *de facto*, their separate political existence, *cannot be much longer delayed.*"

The whole of these documents were laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament, and consequently have been long before the public.

Such has been the frank, consistent, and steady course of Ministers upon this momentous subject: a course which must at once protect the British Government against the suspicion of having had any purpose to conceal from Spain or from the world. Our intentions have been explicitly declared from the first; and the execution of them was made contingent upon two events only—the actual condition of the South American States, and the interests of His Majesty's subjects.

With respect to the former, if we look at the present situation of Mexico and Colombia, it must be admitted that both these States afford convincing evidence of their stability. In Mexico, we have seen the enterprise of Iturbide crushed with as little difficulty, as if he had landed upon the coast of France to effect the overthrow of the French Government. An anomalous and heterogeneous Constitution has been replaced by one, which, in all its essential forms, resembles that of the United States. The Government has been regularly installed by the publice voice, obtained in a due manner from the various provinces constituting the Mexican State. A President and Vice-President have been elected; the Cortes assembled; tranquillity restored and maintained; and all the functions of a duly organised Government are carried on without interruption.

The case, with regard to Colombia, is still stronger. We find there a regular and settled form of Government, which has subsisted for several years under the same head, and with the same institutions, modified only, from time to time as practical improvements suggested themselves in their internal administration. It is true, that the war in Peru has not yet been attended by any decisive result; but its progress, hitherto, has been such as not only to remove any fear which might have been entertained with respect to its being carried into the Colombian territory itself, but, also, to furnish the strongest grounds for calculating upon final success.

Thus, with respect to Mexico and Colombia, the first condition which His Majesty's Government required, as a motive to recognition, is fully completed. These States have made that satisfactory progress towards a regular and settled form of government, which was a necessary preliminary to the concluding of any relations between them and us. The time has arrived, when the recoguition of their separate political existence could no longer be delayed.

The time, too, has certainly arrived, when, to use the language of His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, "the interests of his own people," have imperiously called for this measure. The commercial transactions between this country and South America generally, but more particularly with Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and Colombia, are extensive, and rapidly increasing. A vast amount of British capital is embarked in various channels of enterprise, as relates to those countries. The great Mining Companeis that have been established for the working of Mines in Colombia, in Mexico, and the La Plata Provinces—the Pearl Fishery in the first of these States—and other undertakings, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate—constitute a mass of British interests too important, in every point of view, to remain without that protection which will, necessarily, grow out of the relations now about to be established.

It is obvious, the refore, that this great measure could no longer be delayed, consistently with the principles by which our Government had, from the first, avowed its determination to be guided; and the adoption of it is to be regarded only as the necessary consequence of those principles.

An official communication of this decision has, we understand, been made to all our Allies through our Ambasadors and Ministers at their respective Courts.

With respect to the mode of carrying it into effect, little requires to be said. Mr. Warde will proceed immediately to Mexico, with full powers to himself, and to Mr. Morier, who is already there, to conclude a Commercial Treaty with that Government. Colonel Campbell, in like manner, will return to Colombia, and, in conjunction with Colonel Hamilton, who is still at Bogota, will proceed to negotiate with the Colombian Government a similar Treaty of Commerce.

With respect to Buenos Ayres, we understand, that, at a period anterior to the Cabinet deliberations upon the subject of Mexico and Colombia, measures had been adopted calculated to lead to similar results, and we should not be surprised to find our commercial relations with the La Plata Provinces rectified before those can be which have been entered into with Colombia and Mexico.

It may be necessary, in conclusion, as we have heard some doubts expressed upon the subject, to recal to the recollection of our readers, what we stated as far back as the 20th of last August. We then observed, that the "*only* formality that would be gone through whenever we did recognise these States, would be the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty For that purpose a Minister must be appointed In that alone will consist the act of recognition."

Bankruptcy of Marsh and Co.—A sheet balance exhibiting the state of affairs of Marsh, Stracey, and Fauntleroy, was exhibited at the meeting of the creditors of the house, held in London on Saturday. According to this document, the total amount of debts due by the firm is L554 148. The total available assets amount to L398,833; but adding the sums which stand as due to the credit of the partners' private accounts, viz. Mr Marsh L1948, Mr Stracey L5261, and Mr. Fauntleroy L 4,716 with L56-652 under the name of a "bad debt fund to meet the loss of Harrison and Co. and others," the entire deficit is L233,894. To account for this, the balance sheet gives an account of doubtful and bad debts, bills, &c. to the amount of L233,894, 7s. 7d. without reckoning the claims of the Bank, if they are allowed.

New Churches in the Highlands and Islands.—We have sincere pleasure in informing our readers that measures are now in progress for the accomplishment of the patriotic and pious purposes of the Legislature, in constructing additional places of worship in the Highlands of Scotland. Some of the Highland parishes are from twenty to fifty miles wide, and with all the obstructions of lakes, rivers, and mountains, the inhabitants in many places are utterly debarred from an attendance on divine service, while the Clergyman of the parish is prevented from visiting his parishioners by obstacles as formidable to him as to themselves. There are about *forty* churches to be erected in different parts of this country, to each of which will be appointed a Minister, with a manse, and salary of £120 a year. This important undertaking is to be carried into effect by those Commissioners to whom the Highlands are already so deeply indebted for their ability and success in completing the grand schemes of the Caledonian Canal and the Parliamentary Roads and Bridges, and the Clergymen are to exercise their clerical functions within certain bounds, to be fixed by the Commissioners. The plans and surveys are now in progress, under the superintendence of Mr Joseph Mitchell, and Mr James Smith of this town, and it is expected that operations will be commenced early in Spring.—*Inverness Courier.*

other person acting and officiating as such, in his character of a Justice of Peace, shall, upon proof made that such Certificates have been signed by the handwriting of the persons making the same, and whom it shall not be necessary to prove to be Chief Secretary to Government, or a person acting and officiating as such, or a Justice of Peace, be received in evidence as sufficient proof of such Affidavit, and that the same was duly sworn, and of the contents thereof; and such Copies, so produced and certified, shall also be received as evidence that the Affidavits of which they purport to be Copies, have been duly sworn according to this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, and shall have the same effect for the purposes of evidence, to all intents whatsoever, as if the original Affidavit or Affidavits, of which the Copies so produced and certified shall purport to be Copies, had been produced in evidence, and been proved to have been so duly certified and sworn by the person or persons appearing by such Copy to have sworn the same as aforesaid.

Penalty of 1000 Rupees in unauthorized persons giving Certificates.

ARTICLE XII.—And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, not being such Chief Secretary as aforesaid, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such Justice of Peace as aforesaid, shall give any such Certificate as aforesaid, or shall presume to certify any of the matters or things by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation directed to be certified by such Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such Justice of Peace as aforesaid, or which such Chief Secretary or other person acting and officiating as such, or such Justice of Peace as aforesaid, is hereby empowered or entrusted to certify, he shall forfeit and lose the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Penalty of 1000 Rupees for falsely certifying that Affidavits were sworn to or that false Copies are true, &c.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall knowingly and wilfully falsely certify under his hand, that any such Affidavit as is required to be made by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation was duly signed and sworn, the same not having been so sworn or signed, or shall knowingly and wilfully falsely certify that any Copy or Copies of any Affidavit or Affidavits, is or are a true Copy or Copies of the Affidavit or Affidavits of which the same are certified to be such Copy or Copies, or shall knowingly and wilfully falsely certify or express in any Certificate that the Affidavit or Affidavits of which any Copy or Copies are Certified to be a true Copy or Copies, was or were duly sworn before the person so certifying, by the party or parties whose name or names appear subscribed to the same as the name or names of the party or parties swearing and signing the same, every person so offending shall, in each and every such case respectively, forfeit and lose the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

After 14 days after the date of Registry, a copy of every Newspaper &c. to be delivered within 6 days of its publication to the Chief Secretary, or person acting as such, or his officer, on penalty of 1000 Rupees, the paper to be paid for by the Chief Secretary or other person acting as such, and may, within two years after publication, be produced as evidence in any proceeding, civil or criminal.

ARTICLE XIV.—And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after fourteen days after the registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court as aforesaid, the Printer or Publisher of every Newspaper, or other such printed book or paper as hereinbefore described, shall, upon every day upon which the same shall be published, or within six days after, deliver to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, or to some officer to be appointed by him to receive the same, and whom he is hereby required to appoint for that purpose, one of the Newspapers or other printed book or papers hereinbefore described, so published upon each such day, signed by the Printer or Publisher thereof in his handwriting, with his name and place of abode, and the same shall be carefully kept by the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such officer as aforesaid, in such manner as the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall direct, and such Printer or Publisher shall be entitled to demand and receive from the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such officer, once in every six days of publication if required the amount of the ordinary price of the respective Newspapers or other printed books or papers so delivered; and in every case in which the Printer and Publisher of such Newspaper, or other such printed book or papers as aforesaid, shall neglect to deliver one such Newspaper or other printed book or paper in the manner hereinbefore directed, such Printer and Publisher shall, for every such neglect respectively, forfeit and lose the sum of One Thousand Rupees; and in case any person or persons shall make application to the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such officer as aforesaid, in order that such Newspaper or other printed book or paper so signed by the Printer or Publisher may be produced in evidence in any proceeding, civil or criminal, the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such officer, shall at the expense of the party applying at any time within two years from the publication thereof, either cause the same to be produced in the Court in which the same is required to be produced, and at the time when the same is required to be produced, or shall deliver the same to the party applying for it, taking, according to his discretion, reasonable security, at his expense, for the returning the same to the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such officer; and in case, by reason that the same shall have been previously required by any other person to be produced in any Court, or hath been previously delivered to any other person for the like purpose, the same cannot be produced at the time required, or be delivered according to such application in such case the said Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, or such his officer, shall cause the same to be produced, or shall deliver the same as soon as they are enabled so to do.

Printers shall give notice in the form annexed No. 1. to the Chief Secretary of Government, who shall grant a Certificate in form annexed No. 2. and file the notice.

ARTICLE XV.—And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after fourteen days after the registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation in the Supreme Court as aforesaid, every person having any printing press, or types for printing, within the Presidency of Bombay, shall cause a notice thereof signed in the presence of and attested by one witness, to be delivered to the Chief Secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, according to the form hereinafter prescribed; and such Chief Secretary, or other person acting and officiating as such, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to grant Certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed, and shall file such notice, and every person who, not having delivered such notice, and obtained such Certificate as aforesaid, shall, from and after the expiration of fourteen days next after such registry and publication of this Rule Ordinance, and Regulation as aforesaid, keep or use any printing press or types for printing, or having delivered such notice, and obtained such certificate as aforesaid, shall use any printing press or types for printing in any other place than the place expressed in such notice, shall forfeit and lose the sum of Rupees 400.

Penalty of 400 Rupees for keeping presses or types without notice., or using them in any place not expressed therein.

The name and abode of the Printer shall be printed on every paper or book.

ARTICLE XVI.---And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that from and after fourteen days after the registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation as aforesaid, every person who shall print any paper or book whatever within the Presidency of Bombay, not being intended to be published periodically, but which shall be meant and intended to be published or dispersed, whether the same shall be sold or given away, shall print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed on one side only, and upon the first and last leaves of every such last mentioned paper or book which shall consist of more than one leaf in legible characters, his or her name, and the name of his or her dwelling house or usual place of abode; and every person who shall omit so to print his name and place of abode on every such last mentioned paper or book printed by him, and also every person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, either gratis or for money, any such last mentioned printed paper or book, which shall have been printed after the time hereinbefore last specified, and on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall, for every copy of such paper so published or dispersed by him, forfeit and pay the sum of Four Hundred Rupees.

Printers omitting so to do, and persons dispersing papers without such name and place of abode shall forfeit Rupees 400.

Printers shall keep a Copy of every paper they print, and write thereon the name and abode of their employers.

ARTICLE XVII.----And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every person who from and after the time hereinbefore last specified, shall print, within the Presidency of Bombay, for hire, reward, gain, or profit, any book or paper whatsoever, not intended to be published periodically, but which shall be intended to be published or dispersed, shall carefully preserve and keep one Copy (at least) of every such last mentioned book or paper so printed by him or her, on which he or she shall write or cause to be written or printed in fair and legible characters, in the same language and character as that in which such book or paper shall be printed, the name and place of abode of the person or persons by whom he or she shall be employed to print the same, and every person printing any such last mentioned book or paper whatsoever for hire, reward, gain, or profit, who shall omit or neglect to write or cause to be written or printed as aforesaid, then ame and place of abode of his or her employer on one of such last mentioned printed books or papers, or to keep orpreserve the same for the space of six calender months next after the printing thereof, or to produce and shew the same to the Chief Secretary to Government for the time being, or other person acting and officiating as such, or to any Justice of the Peace acting within the Presidency of Bombay, and who, with-

Penalty of 400 Rupees for neglect, or refusing to produce the Copy within six months.

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in the said space of six calendar months, shall require to see the same, shall, for every such omission, neglect, or refusal, forfeit and lose the sum of Four Hundred Rupees.

A Justice may empower a Peace Officer to search for presses and types he suspects to be illegally used and seize them and the printed papers found.

ARTICLE XVIII.—And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any Justice of the Peace acting within the Presidency at Bombay, shall, from information upon oath, have reason to suspect that any printing press or types for printing is or are used or kept for use, without notice given and certificate obtained, as required by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, or in any place not included in such notice and certificate, it shall be lawful for such Justice, by warrant, to direct, authorize, and empower any of his officers, in the day time, with such person or persons as shall be called to his assistance, to enter into any such house, room, and place, and search for any printing press or types for printing; and it shall be lawful for every such Peace officer, with such assistance aforesaid, to enter into such house, room, or place, in the day time accordingly, and to seize, take, and carry away, every printing press found therein, together with all the types and other articles thereto belonging and used in printing, and all printed papers found in such house, room, or place.

How penalties are to be levied and disposed of.

ARTICLE XIX.—And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties had or incurred under or against this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the Justices of the Peace acting within the Presidency of Bombay, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant for bringing the party or parties complained of before them, and upon his or their appearance or contempt and default, to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and to give judgment or sentence according as in and by this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, is ordained and directed, and to award and issue out warrants, under their hands and seals, for the paying of such forfeitures and penalties as may be imposed, upon the goods and chattels of the offender, and cause sale to be made of the goods and chattels, if they shall not be redeemed within six days, rendering to the party the overplus, if any be, after deducting the amount of such forfeiture or penalty, and the costs and charges attending the levying thereof; and in case sufficient distress shall not be found, and such forfeitures and penalties shall not be forthwith paid, it shall and may be lawful for such Justices of the Peace, and they are hereby authorized and required by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common Goal of Bombay, there to remain for any time not exceeding four calendar months, unless such forfeitures and penalties and all reasonable charges shall be sooner paid and satisfied, and that all the said forfeitures when paid and levied, shall be from time to time paid into the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and to be employed and disposed of according to the order or directions of His Majesty's said Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter or other Sessions.

This Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation not to extend to certain publications.

ARTICLE XX.—Provided always, and be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation contained, shall be deemed or taken to extend or apply to any book or paper printed by the authority and for the use of the Government of any or either of the three Presidencies of India, or to any printed book or paper containing only Shipping Intelligence, Advertisements of Sales, Current prices of Commodities, Rates of Exchange, or other intelligence solely of a commercial nature.

N°. 1.

Form of Notice to the Chief Secretary or other person acting as such, that any person keeps any printing press or types for printing.

I *A. B.* of do hereby declare that I have a printing press and types for printing, which I propose to use for printing within the Presidency of Bombay, and which I require to be entered for that purpose, in pursuance of the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation, No. of 1825.

Witness my hand, this day of

Signed in the presence of

A. B.

N°. 2.

Form of Certificate that notice has been given of a printing press or types for printing.

I *C. D.* Chief Secretary to Government (or acting Chief Secretary) do hereby certify that *A. B.* of hath delivered to me a notice in writing, appearing to be signed by him and attested by as a witness to his signing the same, that he, the said *A. B.* hath a printing press and types for printing, which he purposes to use for printing within the Presidency of Bombay, and which he has required to be entered, pursuant to the Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation No. I. of 1825.

Witness my hand, this day of

C. D.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25TH MAY, 1825.